The Columbian.

[COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.,

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

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The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL,
J. K. SITTSENDEN, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1882.

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Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

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May be found in RECORDER'S OFFICE in the Court House. Sept. 16, '81, 6-m.

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☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

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Attorney-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG,
Office in H. J. Clarke's Building, second floor, first door to the left.
Oct. 8, '80.

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AND
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Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. RHAWN,
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Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

A. L. FRITZ. Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brockway's Building. June 24, '81.

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law. Office, Brockway's Building 1st floor, Bloomsburg, Penn'a. may 7, '80-1 f

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
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PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
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All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office over Bloomsburg Banking Company.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Nov. 28-1y

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is again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally.
july 16, '80-tf

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W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
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OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

The Backus Water Motor

IS THE MOST
Economical Power Known
—FOR—
DRIVING LIGHT MACHINERY.

It takes but little room.
It never gets out of repair.
It can not blow up.
It needs no fuel
It needs no engineer.
There is no delay; no firing up; no ashes to clean away; no extra insurance to pay; no repairing necessary; no coal bills to pay, and it is always ready for use.

It is invaluable for blowing Church Organs, for running Printing Presses, Sewing Machines, Turning Lathes, Scroll Saws, Grind Stones Coffee Mills, Sausage Machines, Feed Cutters, Corn Mills, Elevators etc.

Four horse power at 40 pounds pressure of water. It is noiseless, neat, compact, steady, and above all
IT IS VERY CHEAP.

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Price, $15 to $300. Sept. 30-tf

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Cor. Centre and Rail Road Sts., near L. & B. Depot.
Lowest Prices—will not be undersold.
Manufacturer of MINE CAR WHEELS, Coal Breaker and Bridge Castings, Water Pipes, Stoves, Tinware, Plows, IRON FENCE, and all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings.
The original Montrose, iron beam, right hand left hand, and side hill Plows, the best in the market, and all kinds of plow repairs.
Cook Stoves, Room Stoves, and Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also the largest stock of repairs for city stoves wholesale and retail, such as Fire Brick, Grates, Cross Pieces, Lids &c. &c., Stove Pipe, Cook Boilers, Skillits, Cake-Plates, large Iron Kettles, (30 gallons to 1½ barrels) Farm Bells, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes,
"Allentown Bone Manure"
PLASTER, SALT, &c., &c.
Jan 9, '80-1y

L. T. SHARPLESS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY NOTIONS
—H—
His stock comprises Scarlet, White and Mixed
UNDERWEAR
for Ladies, Gents and Children, Cotton, Merino, and Woolen HOSIERY, Ladies' Nubias, Hoods and Gloves, Lace and Embroidered Collars and Ties, Plain and Fancy Neckwear,
SCARFS, TIES,
and Bows Ladies and Gents plus, Earrings,
COLLAR AND CUFF BUTTONS,
and Chains, Gents Castor, Buck and Kid, lined and Unlined
GLOVES and MITTENS,
LAUNDRIED AND UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
Shoulder Braces and Suspenders Cardigan Jackets, Blue Shirts and Overalls, Alpaca, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas, Writing Paper, Envelopes,
PENCILS and CRAYONS,
Flour Sacks, Grocer's Bags, and
WRAPPING PAPER.
To arrive, a variety of Corsets, including Dr. Warner's Flexible Hip and
HEALTH CORSETS.
Making his purchases as he does of manufacturers and their agents he proposes to make prices that will compare favorably with the best CITY HOUSES.
L. T. SHARPLESS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Oct. 28 '81 1-

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
—)o(—
A. J. EVANS,
The uptown Cothier, has just received a fine line of New Goods, and is prepared to make up
FALL AND WINTER SUITS
For Men and Boys in the neatest manner and Latest Styles.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, &c.,
Always on hand. Call and Examine. EVANS' BLOCK Corner Main and 16th Streets,
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PLUMBING, GAS FITTING.
STOVES and TINWARE.
—)o(—
E. B. BROWER
Has purchased the Stock and Business of I. Hagenbuch, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Plumbing and Gas Fitting a specialty. Tinware, Stoves,
RANGES AND HEATERS,
in a great variety. All work done by
EXPERIENCED HANDS,
Main Street corner of East.
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N. S. TINGLEY.
Announces to the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of
Custom Tailoring,
promptly and at reasonable prices. Now is the season for a
NEW WINTER SUIT
And Tingley's the place to get a proper fit.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Shop over Billmeyer's Grocery, Corner of Main and Centre Streets,
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B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
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Franklin of " "
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oct. 24, 'oly

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THE GREAT
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FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Rheumatism
Neuralgia, Sprains,
Pain in the Back and Side.
There is nothing more painful than these diseases; but the pain can be removed and the disease cured by the use of Perry Davis'
Pain Killer.
This remedy is not a cheap Benzine or Petroleum product that would be kept away from fire or heat to avoid danger of explosion, nor is it an untried experiment that may do more harm than good.
Pain Killer has been in constant use for forty years, and the universal testimony from all parts of the world is, It never fails. It not only effects a permanent cure, but it relieves pain almost instantaneously. Being a purely vegetable remedy, it is safe in the hands of the most inexperienced.
The record of cures by the use of PAIN KILLER would fill volumes. The following extracts from letters received show what those who have tried it think:
Edgar Cady, Owatonna, Minn., says:
About a year since my wife became subject to severe suffering from rheumatism. Our resort was to the PAIN KILLER, which speedily relieved her.
Charles Powell writes from the Sailors' Home, London:
I had been afflicted three years with neuralgia and violent spasms of the stomach. The doctors at Westminster Hospital gave me up as in despair. I tried your PAIN KILLER, and it gave me immediate relief. I have regained my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation.
G. H. Walworth, Saco, Me., writes:
I very derived immediate relief from pain in the side by the use of your PAIN KILLER.
E. York says:
I have used your PAIN KILLER for rheumatism, and have received great benefit.
Barton Seaman says:
Have used PAIN KILLER for thirty years, and have found it a never-failing remedy for rheumatism and lameness.
Mr. Burditt writes:
It never fails to give relief in cases of rheumatism.
Phil. Gilbert, Somerset, Pa., writes:
From actual use, I know your PAIN KILLER is the best medicine I can get.
All druggists keep PAIN KILLER. Its price is so low that it is within the reach of all, and it will save many times its cost in doctors' bills. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER.
DARBYS
PROPHYLACTIC FLUID!
SMALL POX ERADICATED.
Contagion destroyed.
Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.
Fevered and Sick persons relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use in bathing.
Impure air made harmless and purified by sprinkling Darby's Fluid about.
To purify the breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented.
Removes all unpleasant odors.
Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.
Ulcers purified and healed Gangrene prevented and cured.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvy cured in short time.
Tetter dried up.
It is perfectly harmless.
For sore throat it is a sure cure.
DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.
Cholera dissipated.
Ship Fever prevented by its use.
In cases of death in the house, it should always be used about the corpse —it will prevent any unpleasant smell.
An Antidote for animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, &c.
Dangerous effluvias of sick rooms and hospitals removed by its use.
YELLOW FEVER ERADICATED
SCARLET FEVER CURED.
In fact it is the great
DISINFECTANT AND PURIFIER
PREPARED BY
J. B. ZEILIN & Co.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS

C. E. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN
Silverware. Watches, Jewelry. Clocks. &c

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.
may 17, '78-tf

Book Binding
—IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—
J. W. RAEDER,
—Practical Book-Binder—
110 WEST MARKET STREET,
WILKESBARRE PA.
Binder of all the current publications in any desirable style.
Bloomsburg reference can be given if required. Correspondence solicited.
I have in stock a very fine line of Bill Heads, Note Heads statements &c. I can sell you just as cheap as you can buy in Philadelphia, and cheaper in some instances.
GIVE ME A TRIAL.

Poetical.

IF WE KNEW.

If we knew the cares and crosses
Crowding round our neighbor's way,
If we knew the little losses,
Sorely grievous, day by day—
Could we then so often chide him
For his lack of thrift and gain,
Leaving on his heart a shadow,
Leaving on our life a stain?

If we knew the clouds above us,
Held by gentle blessings there,
Would we turn away all trembling
In our blind and weak despair?
Would we shrink from little shadows
Lying on the dewy grass,
While 'tis only birds of Elfe
Just in mercy flying past?

If we knew the silent story
Quivering through the heart of pain,
Would our manhood care to doom them
Back to haunts of guilt again?
Life has many a tangled crossing,
Joy hath many a break of woe;
And the cheek tear-stained is whitest;
This the blessed angels know.

Let us reach into our bosoms
For the key to other's lives,
And with love toward erring nature
Cherish good that still survives;
So that, when our disrobed spirits
Soar to realms of light again,
We may say, "Dear Father, judge us
As we judge our fellow men."

OUR ANGELS.

Oh! not with any sound they come, or sign,
Which fleshly ear or eye can recognize;
No curiosity can compass or surprise
The secret of that intercourse divine
Which God permits, ordains, across the line,
The changeless line which bars
Our earth from other stars.

But they do come and go continually.
Our blessed angels, no less ours than His;
The blessed angels whom we think we miss;
Whose empty graves we weep to name or see,
And vainly watch, as once in Galilee
One, weeping, watched in vain
Where her lost Christ had lain.

Whenever in some bitter grief we find,
All unawares, a deep, mysterious sense
Of hidden comfort come, we know not whence;
When suddenly we see, where we were blind;
Where we had struggled, are content, resigned;
Are strong where we were weak—
And no more strive or seek—

Then we may know that from the far, glad skies,
To note our need; the watchful God has bent,
And for our instant help has called and sent,
Of all our loving angels, the most wise
And tender one, to point to us where lies
The path that will be best,
The path of peace and rest.

—*Chicago Tribune.*

Select Story.

THE JEANNETTE EXPEDITION.

The thrilling news from the mouth of the Lena gives special interest to the record of successive expeditions, lasting over nearly four centuries, and having for their object the exploration of the northern seas.

In the reign of the first Tudor king of England, whose stinginess is proverbial, but whose commercial spirit was of great value to England, John Cabot, of Bristol, succeeded in persuading his sovereign to grant him and his three sons, of whom Sabastian Cabot was one, letters patent for the discovery of new lands. On the fifth of March, 1496, Sabastian Cabot sailed from the Bristol port in command of two vessels which had been fitted up for him by command of Henry VII, with a view to reach India by a shorter track than that round by the Cape of Good Hope—namely, by a northwest passage. He supposed that he should, by following this route, succeed in finding first, Cathay, and from thence India in due course. It was to him, therefore, as says the old chronicles, a great displeasure to him to find that the land ran toward the north.

Bluff King Hal followed his father's footsteps in the encouragement of navigation. In the year 1527, Robert Thorne, a merchant of Bristol, induced Henry VIII, "with very weighty and substantial reasons, to set forth a discoverie, even to the North Pole." Cabot, the Italian, had not adventured so much as this. Two ships, the Samson and Mary, were fitted out for the expedition. One of them was lost off the coast of Newfoundland, and the other returned home without having achieved anything particularly noteworthy.

Towards the end of the fifteenth century William Barents, a seaman of Holland, seeing that the ice of the sea of Kars was a great obstacle to navigation in that direction, proposed exploration by the way of the western side of Novaya Zemlya, and in 1594 and 1595 made voyages thereto. One year later than the second of these dates he rounded the northern coast of that island, and subsequently wintered there.

Previously to this date Davis' strait was discovered by John Davis, a worthy Britisher in command of the fifty ton Sunshine and the companion vessel, the Moonshine, fifteen tons smaller: The discovery of the strait in 1585 was succeeded by that of Baffin's bay, in 1616, by William Baffin, who served as pilot to Bylot. Curiously this same route was that taken by the English expedition in 1875, which resulted in the nearest approach to the pole as yet achieved.

In 1607 Henry Hudson started to find the northwest passage, the expense of his expedition being borne by the Muscovy company. His crew consisted of ten sailors and a boy, and his craft measured eighty tons. After reaching eighty degrees north latitude, only ten from the pole, he was compelled to return because his provisions were giving out. Three succeeding voyages in the year 1608, 1609 and 1610, each respectively, resulted in his reaching, in the last of these years, three hundred miles farther north than had been previously been attained. Hudson's bay was so named after the intrepid Englishman, who perished miserably in consequence of a mutiny by his crew, who cruelly put him off his ship in an open boat with certain sick members of the ship's company.

The ambition of the Czar Peter the Great, found employment, in 1725, in the sending of Captain Behring, a Dane in the Russian service, to explore the northern coast of Siberia With the death of the great czar the project fell temporarily to the ground, but three years later Behring sailed through the straits separating the old and new world and called after him. Two subsequent voyages, one 1729 and another in 1741, ended Behring's career as a discoverer. He died in the second of the voyages last named.

The English again came to the front in 1745 with the offer by the government of £20,000 to any explorer who should discover a northwest passage by Hudson's strait. In 1775 the offer of £5,000 was made by the same authority to any one who should sail beyond the eighty ninth degree of latitude. Four years prior to this date, Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgravy, reached latitude eighty and a half degrees north. The hero of Trafalgar was with the expedition. Captain Cook, 1778, sailed from England in the "Discovery," accompanied by the "Resolution." He went to the Pacific by way of the Cape of Good Hope and pushed on to find the northwest passage into the Atlantic. He reached beyond the twentieth parallel of latitude, and then sailed to the Sandwich Islands to winter. Upon his being murdered at Owhyhee, in 1779, Captain Clarke succeeded him in command of the expedition, and penetrated a short distance farther north than his illustrious predecessor had done. He sailed for home in 1780. The nearness of America to Asia had been demonstrated by the expedition first commanded by Cooke and afterwards by Clarke.

Passing over explorations made by Scoresby, Buchan and Franklin during the early years of the present century, and just mentioning that Ross and Parry reached by way of Baffin's bay and the North Water as far as eighty degrees and thirty-two minutes, thus failing to win the prizes offered of from £1,000 to £5,000 for the attainment from eighty-three to eighty-nine degrees, we come to the expedition commanded by Parry and in which the Hecla and Griper were engaged. This daring voyager penetrated through Lancaster sound into Barrow strait, but was stopped by ice and wintered at Melville island. Franklin's remarkable land journey of over 5,500 miles from Hudson's bay and the Coppermine river to the northern coast of America was made contemporaneously with this, and both achievements added considerably to the facts of geography. From 1821 to 1823 inclusive, Parry's second voyage was made, his ships being the Jury and the Hecla. His attempt was to pass the channel between Southampton island and land towards the north. Ice prevented the complete success of this undertaking. The navigator spent two winters in the northern latitudes, during which only five men died out of 118. It was in 1827 that he began his grand attempt to reach the north pole by means of sledges. Anchoring the Hecla in a cove on the northern shore of Spitzbergen, the journey over the ice began on the 21st of June, and resulted in the greatest geographical achievement up to that date, namely, the reaching the latitude of eighty two degrees, forty-five minutes, that is a distance of about 500 miles from the pole.

The last Franklin expedition sailed May 19, 1845, with orders to proceed to Baffin's bay, then through Lancaster sound to Barrow strait as far west as the ninety-eighth degrees of longitude, to then sail southward and west through Behring strait, whence, if stopped by ice, they were to return to Barrow strait and then proceed northward by the channel between North Devon and Cornwallis island, if practicable. From July 26, 1845, when the two ships of the expedition were seen to enter Baffin's bay, nothing was heard of the expedition until 1854. Expeditions from the United States had gone out in search of the missing mariners. One of these, that under Captain McClure, of the Investigator, which left England in 1850, having parted company with the Enterprise, under Captain Collison, reached the southern extremity of Banks Land and found there a narrow strait communicating with Barrow strait. The discovery was prosecuted by means of sledges until, in October, 1850, the northwest passage was accomplished. The feat was subsequently repeated by the same voyager at the cost of incredible hardship. He was rescued from imminent danger in April, 1853, by the Resolute, commanded by Captain Kellett, and the Intrepid, commanded by McClintock. After spending four years in the Arctic regions, McClure reached England, and was rewarded £10,000 for his great discovery.

The first traces of the lost Franklin expedition were found in 1854 by Dr. Ross of the Hudson's Bay company, who when westward of Simpson peninsula, learned from some Esquimaux that the corpses of thirty persons and some graves had been seen by natives at the mouth of the great Fish river. Three years later the yacht "Fox," commanded by Captain Leopold McClintock, and the property of Lady Franklin, followed up the information at command, and found traces of the lost expedition at Point Victory and at the western extremity of King William's land. Enough was learned to show that the brave Sir John Franklin, died on the 11th of June, 1847.

After certain expeditions made by Swedes and Germans, Captain Hall, of Cincinnati, in 1871, subsidised by congress to the amount of $50,000, left in the "Polaris." Unfortunately the navigator died in November of the same year, after having reached latitude 82 degrees and 16 minutes, the highest thus far, by the way of Smith sound. The crew wintered two successive seasons near the entrance of Smith's sound, and in June, 1873, took to their boats and were rescued by the whaler "Arctic."

The expeditions of the Austro Hungarian government, in 1872, under Captain Weyprecht and Lieutenant Pager, started with the determination to make the northwest passage by way of Novaya Zemlya and the Siberian West. The Tegeth off sailed July 14, 1872, and rounded the island. She afterwards drifted with the ice towards the northeast, and, August 14, 1873, land was seen, which was reached two months afterwards and named Wilczek Land. In March, 1874, a party left the ship to explore and found a whole country which they named Franz Josef Land, and described to be as large as Spitzbergen. The mariners afterwards abandoned their ship, were picked up by a Russian vessel and safely landed in Norway.

In 1873, Captain Markham, in the whaler Arctic, penetrated to the Gulf of Boothia, going beyond both Parry and Ross in the same direction The Alert and Discovery left England in 1875, under the command of Captain Nares, and pushed up Smith sound to the highest latitude as yet reached, so far as known.

At the present writing, Mr. Leigh Smith is, in the yacht "Eira," prosecuting Arctic research. He is supposed to be near or in Franz Josef Land. The English will fit out a vessel to search for him, which will sail in the spring of 1882. The "William Barents," a Dutch vessel, under the command of Captain H. Van Brockhuysen, visited the Arctic seas during 1878, 1879 and 1880, and in 1881, succeeded in reaching the Orange islands off the north point of Novoya Zemlya. She subsequently returned to Hammerfast. A Russian expedition, to take scientific observations at the mouth of the Siberian river Lena, sailed on the 27th of December, 1881.

On the 21st of December, 1881, the world was startled about the Jeannette. Since then the all-absorbing news has been of the Jeannette expedition.

More Truth than Humor.

The editor of the "writing down" department of a live contemporary had just finished disinfecting an editorial before sending it in to the printers, when an exhausted-looking "special" reporter, with a shiny coat and a hungry look, slid into the "victim's" chair, and said:

"If you please, sir, I haven't brought any copy in to-day. I think, on the whole, I will resign."

"What the devil do you mean, sir?" growled the slave pen driver, aghast at such audacity from a reportorial peon at $10 a week.

"The fact is," said the interviewer, after working off a graveyard cough, "I can't stand it any longer. I'm all broke up."

"Hungry, eh?" sneered the boss journalist. "It's singular how the writers on this paper are always sniveling for something to eat."

"Tain't so much that," replied the reporter, feebly. "It's these personal interviews that are doing it. You'll have to put some tougher man in my place. I don't think I've got the stamina and assurance required for personal journalism, anyway.

"Anybody licked you to day?" growled the editor. "You're a pretty reporter to squeal at being thrown down stairs now and then."

"Oh, I don't mind the throwing out. I'm used to that; but it's the exposure and the fatigue that plays me out. I haven't got the staying powers, you see."

"The what?"

"Why, the hang on—the grip—don't you understand? For instance, last week I've been on the Palace Hotel detail to interview noted arrivals; four nights hand running I've had to crawl under those infernally low bedsteads they have at the Palace, and lie there twelve or fourteen hours, although the dust and feathers keep out every word the distinguished arrivals said; then perhaps, along in the morning, I'd fall asleep and be butted in the nose a few times by a sweeping machine. Perhaps you imagine that's pleasure?"

"You should wear one of those patent Keyhole Nose and Eye Protectors, like the rest of the boys do," said the other. "Bad cold you've got there."

"It'll be the death of me," gasped the official, who had been coughing for five minutes. "I caught it last week on that divorce case on Van Ness Avenue. To get at the bottom of the facts I had to hide in the bath room for two days. I kept the tub filled, and every time any body came around I'd have to dive in to hide myself. Sometimes I couldn't come to the surface to breathe for more than an hour."

"That's nothing," abstractedly replied the editor, who was writing a sensational item with the scissors.

"Ain't eh?" muttered the journalistic wreck. "But last night's work let me out for good. You know I was sent up to skulk round that Supervisor's house to work up that sewer steal matter. Well, there was no closet, or any other high grass in the room, so I had to rush up the chimney. I was getting on first-rate, and had both cuffs filled with memorandums when, toward evening, the weather turned chilly, and I'm blessed if they didn't start a fire in the grate. I had to shin up clear to the top of the house—four stories—to get out. Look here!" and the interviewer held up a badly scorched pair of pants and shoes with the bottoms burned clean out.

"So you think you'll quit, eh?"

"Well, I should smile," said the smoked-out party. "I thought I'd try and hang on until the soup houses opened, but it's no——" and his voice died away into an inaudible rattle.

It was more than an hour before the editor looked up again, and then he started and said:

"Great Scott! he's dead! Well, this is luck. Here, somebody, lock the door quick, and help me put the corpse in the closet until the paper goes to press!"

And, with a grin of fiendish delight, the "live" quill driver started in on a pathetic account of the sad event, headed "Melancholy Occurrence! Sudden Death of a Well Known Journalist."—[San Francisco Post.

Why it Pays to Advertise

A reporter dropped into one of our largest retail establishments Wednesday and held a conversation with the proprietor.

"You have a great rush," remarked the reporter.

"Yes," replied the proprietor, "a big rush—partly because it is holiday season, but naturally on account of advertising."

"How can you tell whether advertising pays, and what papers are good mediums?"

"I can tell that advertising pays by stopping my advertisements. I've tried it. Trade drops not at once, but the tide of purchasers flows some other way. The cash receipts tell the story."

"Is there any difference in the sharpness of the buyers—I mean do they haggle much over prices?"

"Oh, no; we sell at one price and all the best stores in Boston do the same. They will sometimes say they can buy such and such an article cheaper elsewhere. When they mention the place we send and see if it is true, and if so we mark our stock down."

"Suppose you should give up advertising."

"Well, I should save a big pile of money the first year, but I should lose a bigger pile the next two years. You must keep the boiler heated if you want steam. If you bank your fires too long it takes time to start up. Advertising is the steam which keeps business moving: I've studied the matter.—[Boston Journal.

Who is this Creature with Long Hair and a Wild Eye? He is a Poet. He writes Poems on Spring and Women's Eyes and Strange, unreal Things of that Kind. He is always Wishing he was Dead, but he wouldn't Let anybody Kill him if he could Get away. A mighty good Sausage Stuffer was Spoiled when the Man became a Poet. He would Look well Standing under a Descending Pile-driver.—*Denver Tribune Primer.*

English and Foreign Song Birds.

The English birds are more domestic and familiar than ours; more directly and intimately associated with man; not, as a class, so withdrawn and lost in the great void of the wild and the unreclaimed. England is like a continent concentrated—all the waste land, the barren stretches, the wildernesses left out. The birds are brought near together and near to men. Wood birds here are house and garden birds there. They find good pasturage and protection everywhere. A land of parks, and gardens, and hedge-rows, and game preserves, and a climate free from violent extremes—what a stage for the birds, and for enhancing the effect of their songs! How prolific they are, how abundant! If our songsters were hunted and trapped, by bird-fanciers and others, as the lark, and gold-finch, and mavis, etc., are in England, the race would soon become extinct. Then, as a rule, it is probably true that the British birds, as a class, have more voice than ours have, or certain qualities that make their songs more striking and conspicuous, such as greater vivacity and strength. They are less bright in plumage, but more animated in voice. They are not so recently out of the woods, and their strains have not that elusiveness and plaintiveness that ours have. They sing with more confidence and copiousness, and as if they, too, had been touched by civilization.

Then they sing more hours in the day, and more days in the year. This is owing to the milder and more equable climate. I heard the sky-lark singing above the South Downs in October, apparently with full spring fervor and delight. The wren, the robin, and the wood lark sing throughout the winter, and in midsummer there are perhaps three times as many vocal throats as here. The heat and blaze of our midsummer sun silence most of our birds. * * *

On the other hand, there are certain aspects in which our songsters appear to advantage. That they surpass the European species in sweetness, tenderness, and melody I have no doubt, and that our mocking-bird, in his native haunts in the South, surpasses any bird in the world in compass, variety, and execution is highly probable. That the total effect of his strain may be less winning and persuasive than the nocturne of the nightingale, is the only question in my mind about the relative merits of the two songsters. Bring our birds together as they are brought together in England, all our shy wood birds—like the hermit thrush, the veery, the winter wren, the wood wagtail, the water wagtail, the many warblers, the greenlet, the solitary vireo, etc.—become birds of the groves and orchards, and there would be a burst of song indeed.

A Fable.

THE HEN CONVENTION.

A fox who found hard picking in a certain neighborhood, one day visited a farmer's Dog, and said:

"I have lately undergone a change of heart, and I wish you to make known the fact to your master's Fowls. They treat me as if I was a murderer, and it really hurts my feelings to see them hurry into the coop at sunset. The Farmer, too, seems to distrust me, for he has made the coop so tight that I cannot find a single knothole. What sort of a way is that to treat a Fox who is doing his best to earn an honest living!"

"I presume you would like to state your case to the Fowls in person?" observed the Dog.

"That's it—that's the very idea," replied the Fox. "Say to them that I should like to meet them in convention under this tree to morrow at noon. I will then explain my feelings toward them, and trust that the Fox and the Fowls will hereafter live in the greatest harmony. Indeed, the only difference between us is the fact that I have no wings, and they shouldn't hold me in suspicion on that account."

The Dog agreed to act as mediator, and at noon next day the Fox crept carefully through the weeds to the rendezvous and crouched down to await the coming of the Fowls. There was presently heard a great whirr and clatter, and two score hens alighted in the branches of the tree over the Fox.

"The convention will now proceed to business," said an old Hen, as she peered down upon the Fox.

"Just so," grinned the Fox. "Please come down, and we will proceed."

"Thanks; but if it's all the same to you, we'd rather you'd come up here," replied the Hen.

"But I can't fly."

"And we are poor runners."

The Fox not being able to fly up, and the Hens refusing to fly down, the former was skulking off, when he met the Dog, who said:

"My friend, the difference between undergoing a change of heart and desiring to undergo a change of diet and position is so obscure that many people never stop to fish for it. As a Fox you are respected for your cunning; as a hypocrite even the old Hens despise you.

A Wonderful Parisian Seer.

A rather curious fact is told in connection with the recent death in Paris of an American gentleman, who had resided abroad with his family during a long term of years, but who returned to take up his abode in his native land some three years ago. He is said to have gone, out of curiosity, to visit the famous clairvoyant Edmond some time before leaving Europe. Edmond told him that he was about to return to the United States, and that the move would prove the most disastrous step he had ever taken in his life. "Misfortune will succeed to misfortune," was the clairvoyant's remark, "and you will come back to Europe at last." Shortly after the return of the American to the United States one of his younger children died, other calamities befell him, his own health gave way, and finally he came back to Paris only to end there his own days in a very short space of time. It was this same Edmond that was consulted by the ill-fated mother of General Skobeleff, shortly before her departure for Russia. He long evaded her question as to the future, but finally yielded to her positive commands. "Well, Madame," he said, "I see you before me covered with blood. Your death will be a violent one." It may be remembered that the unfortunate lady was murdered by her own secretary and coachman very soon after her return to her native land.—*Continental Gazette.*

How To Distinguish Small-pox.

When the passengers in a New York Third avenue elevated railroad car recently caught sight of the face of a man who got in at Ninth street, some of them moved into other cars, and all the others except one went to the other end of the car, and sat close together there. The face of the man who caused this commotion was covered with big pimples. He would have had the end of the car to himself but for another passenger who remained close to him, looked for a moment at his disfigured face, and then resumed the reading of a newspaper. The other passengers looked at this couple curiously. One of them signalled to the man with the newspaper, and he too, moved to the crowded end of the coach.

"That man you sat by appears to have the small pox, and I thought you might like to know it," said the man who had signalled to the newspaper reader.

"No, he hasn't," said the other, "I had been looking at him when you beckoned. He has got acne; that's all."

"Are you a physician?"

"I am a surgeon."

"What is acne?"

"Acne is merely a cutaneous disease, producing an eruption like what you see on his face. Small pox does not look like that at all."

"How does it look?"

"Well, whenever you see pimples depressed in the centre

The Columbian.

O. E. ELWELL,
J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Jan. 27th, 1882.

Oscar Wilde, the æsthete, may or may not be a fool, but he stands in a better light to day than the scribbler who lied about him in Baltimore and deceived reputable newspaper men.

It is now alleged that the frightful disaster on the Hudson river railroad was caused by one of a party of drunken legislators pulling a cord attached to the automatic brake. If the man who did this knows of his act, his future will have plenty of misery for him.

The Republican organs always praise Democrats for endorsing a Republican candidate for office, but no terms are too severe for them in denouncing Republicans who propose to endorse a Democrat. It's a mighty poor rule that only works one way.

An ordinance has been introduced into the Select Council of Philadelphia to sell the gas works now owned by the city. The *Press* warmly advocates the plan and the better class of the citizens will endorse it. The Gas Trust as now misused is fraught with danger being nothing more than a political machine.

Miss Anna Dickinson appeared as *Hamlet*, in Rochester, last week, and did not achieve a success. Few of the large dailies have any favorable comments, and the New York *Sun* and *Herald* are severely condemnatory. Miss Dickinson is without doubt a woman of much ability and force of character, but she has delayed until too late in life her appearance on the stage.

What is the use of a State Canvassing Board, to make formal announcement of the result of an election, at an expense of nearly $1000? That is what the people had to pay last week, to have the November vote computed. All the returns could be sent to the Secretary of State and he could make due proclamation of the result. It's a dead waste of money—like a thousand and one other things of the kind at Harrisburg.

W. H. English, Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1880, retires from politics with the following touching remark: "I do not intend hereafter to be bled by political adventurers or dead beats of either high or low degree." This declaration will not create so great surprise as the knowledge of the fact that he ever had been bled by anybody.

Our esteemed cotemporary, Congressman Musgrove, of the Keystone State, comes up smiling with the champion pension bill, for the relief of Union soldiers in rebel prisons. It is estimated that under this bill it would cost $489,600,000 to catch up and start even, and about $28,000,000 a year thereafter. A mild "hooray" for Musgrove.—*Phila. Press.*

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, died at his residence in New York city on Monday morning last. He was a son of Bishop Alonzo Potter and was born in Schenectady in 1825. He studied law and soon attained a high reputation. He was elected a representative from New York to the Forty-first congress and served for eight years, retiring in 1879. Mr. Potter was a man of ability and integrity and his death will be keenly regretted.

The commissioner of the general land office has completed a new map of the United States. It exhibits all the public land surveys, completed railroads, military reservations and much other valuable information. This map is pronounced to be the most accurate piece of work of this kind yet issued. All of the geographical positions and distances are based upon astronomical data obtained from government and private observations.

The executive committee of the national board of health has declared smallpox to be epidemic in the United States. An order was made directing an inspection of several of the most important quarantine districts in the country in order to determine if the rules and regulations of the board, approved by the president November 14, 1881, are being properly enforced. An appropriation of $2,000 was made for the purpose of preventing the introduction of disease in the District of Columbia.

The superintendent of the railway mail service has issued a circular to the division superintendents in which he says: "In view of the prevalence of smallpox throughout the country at the present time, you are instructed in every case where a report is made to you in regard to the matter with the request that mail communication be suspended between the infected localities and others, to take necessary action at once without waiting to consult this office. This is necessary in order that the department shall not in any way be responsible for spreading any contagious diseases."

The year just closed has been one of the most remarkable on record in the matter of railroad construction. Of new track, 8242 miles were laid, which is 1608 miles more than were laid in 1880, a year in which the railroad construction mileage of the United States exceeded that of any previous twelve months except those of 1871, when the figures were 7379. The Chicago *Railway Age*, which has been carefully gathering the statistics, says that, allowing for returns to be received, it is safe to estimate that the track laid in the United States in 1881 will prove to have been very little if any less than 9000 miles, or enough to lay a triple track from Philadelphia to San Francisco.

A bill has been introduced into the New York legislature providing that all railroad companies in the state shall heat their cars by steam or hot water within ninety days from the passage of the act. Non-compliance with the provisions of the act is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding $50,000 nor less than $30,000. It would be well if a similar law were enacted in every State of the Union. The dangers of railroad travel are enhanced by the probability that the cars will take fire from overturned stoves and burn to death the hapless passengers. The recent accident on the Hudson river railroad resulting in the death of Webster Wagner, a State Senator, caused the presentation of the bill in the New York legislature, but other lives, as valuable to the community as his, are daily exposed to danger on railroad trains. Stoves ought to be abolished on the cars and public opinion will compel the railroad companies to adopt some better plan of heating.

Nothing of importance has been done in Congress during the past week. On Monday a bill was introduced in the House prohibiting Chinese immigration and one to reduce the salaries of public officers. It fixes the salary of the president at $30,000; members of congress, $4,000; heads of departments, $7,000; chief justice of the supreme court, $9,500; assistant justice, $9,000. The day in the Senate was devoted to eulogies on the dead Senator from Rhode Island, General Burnside. Senator Anthony offered fitting resolutions, and addresses were made by Messrs. Hampton, Ed munds, Ransom, Hawley, Harrison, Jones of Florida, Hale and Aldrich. In the House addresses were made by several members and there was an early adjournment.

The House passed the fortification bill on Tuesday, appropriating $395,000. The department estimate was $4,000,000. In the senate, Senator-elect Dill, of Iowa, was sworn in, and the credentials of Senator-elect Wilson, of the same state, were referred.

Mr. Bell introduced a bill appropriating $15,000 for the present wants of the widow of President Lincoln, and increasing her present pension to $5,000 per annum; which was adopted.

The debate on the Sherman three per cent. bill was then resumed and continued to adjournment.

On Wednesday there was a lively debate over the bill to relieve Justice Hunt of the Supreme Court, and the bill finally passed by a vote of 137 to 89. There can be no doubt that the place of Judge Hunt should be filled by some one competent to perform judicial duties, but it is an outrage that the people are compelled to buy off an incapable. Hunt must have a hide like a rhinoceros.

The New York *Tribune*, which had previously indicated its disposition to make war on Mr. Arthur by styling him the "ad interim" president, under the guise of a circuit of the world's history for 1881 gives him another stab under the fifth rib. It declares in this review that the American year begins with the date of Mr. Garfield's assassination and ends with his death, and most artfully ascribes the crime to Stalwartism by noting that when the New York Senators resigned "this insignificant creature named Guiteau began to look about for a pistol." While the balloting for their successors was going on "the insignificant creature named Guiteau had, meanwhile, bought a pistol and used it." When arrested he exclaimed: "I am a Stalwart and want Arthur for president." In his coat pocket a letter was found addressed "to the White House," in which he declared that the president's death was necessary "to unite the Republican party and save the republic." Arthur's appointment of a New York secretary of the treasury "virtually involved the retirement of the best equipped postmaster general the country has ever had, although his retention was particularly desirable owing to the disclosures made in the mail service." Further, says the *Tribune*: "Perhaps the greatest shock which he has given to the public consciousness was the substitution of ex Senator Howe for the ideal post-master general whom President Garfield had selected. * * * * * *

President Garfield had taken four members of his cabinet from the main body that nominated him and three from the powerful minority that had voted for a third term. In reorganizing that cabinet, President Arthur has retired three of the majority wing; substituted for them representatives of the minority faction; and he has also replaced one member of the minority by a more compliant representative. The completion of this work has been deferred to the new year."

THE ASSASSIN'S TRIAL.

On the third day of Mr. Scoville's speech for the defense, he charged that Grant, Arthur and Conkling are morally responsible for the assassination of Garfield, claiming that the political war waged against him was the cause of the crime. This charge made a great sensation in court and has been denounced by newspapers of all grades of politics. Beyond a doubt Mr. Scoville made a serious blunder in allowing his temper to get the better of his judgment. It was not until Friday that his speech was finished, having lasted five days. At its conclusion Judge Cox stated that he had decided to allow Guiteau to address the jury. As the prisoner was led from the court room at recess, he became furiously angry with bailiff Tall and struck him violently in the breast with his manacled hands. He was at once seized and hurried from the room. On Saturday, Guiteau made his speech, the court room being packed to suffocation. Hundreds were turned away, there not being even standing room. Guiteau sat in his chair and read the long speech which had already been published in many of the newspapers. He read with a dramatic effort that was almost ludicrous. At one time he broke down and burst into tears.

Judge Porter began the closing speech on Monday and talked until one o'clock. He was exceedingly bitter in his denunciation of the crime and the criminal, whom he described as "selfish from his youth, brutal in traits and acts, and of inordinate vanity and conceit. He is a beggar, hypocrite, canter and swindler; a lawyer who never won a case, because every court saw in him only a dishonest rogue; a man who left a trail of knavery and fraud, who has lived on other people, who could imitate the dress and manner of a gentleman while he was swindling second-hand clothes dealers and selling counterfeit watches and boasting and chuckling over his smartness; a man capable of blacking the character of his loyal wife, and who, after palming himself off among christian communities as a pure and moral man, deliberately committed adultery, with a street prostitute to 'remove' this companion of his bosom. This is the man, rotten-hearted, void of honor, cowardly, murderous, who asks your pity and seeks absolution at your hands."

Judge Porter resumed his speech on Tuesday, sharply stigmatising the defense as founded on sham, imposture and falsehood and the prisoner as a liar and murderer from the beginning. Guiteau was furiously angry and interrupted the speaker with the coarsest abuse, to which, however, no attention was paid

Judge Porter finished his address at 3.15 Wednesday afternoon and Judge Cox immediately charged the jury. After a brief absence the jury returned with a verdict of

GUILTY.

This was received by the crowd in the court room with uproarious applause. Guiteau shrieked "My blood will be up on the heads of that jury, don't you forget it." The jury were dismissed and the famous trial came to an end. So much license has been given to the prisoner that there is no probability of a new trial being granted. The whole country will experience a sense of relief at the conviction of the most execrable scoundrel that ever blackened a page of history.

A FRIGHTFUL AFFAIR.

In the suburbs of Scranton at one o'clock last Friday morning, a miner named Cook was dying of small-pox. His wife and babe were in the same room on the ground floor. Mrs. Cook, in accordance with her belief as a Catholic, placed a lighted candle in the hand of the dying man, and then knelt beside him to pray. Being overcome by the fatigue and worry of several days and nights of constant attendance on her husband, she fell asleep. The candle burned down between the rigid fingers of the dying man and set the bed on fire. Mrs. Cook and the babe were soon overcome by suffocation. A crowd gathered at the window outside, but no one would go in, so great was their terror of the pestilence. At length two men broke through the door and carried out the mother and child in a state of stupor. Cook was dead and the flesh was falling from his bones because of the heat. The body was removed with difficulty and the fire extinguished. His wife is now able to tell of the circumstances leading to the tragic affair, but it is thought that she cannot recover, and the child will also die.

One word serves to recall the means which brought Chester A. Arthur to the White House—the pistol-shot of "a stalwart of the stalwarts." He is literally Guiteau's President. If these words bear any offensive significance when coupled with the name of Mr. Arthur it will be when his acts shall give them the meaning. The assassin boasts to-day, as he has done from the first, that he aimed to restore a faction of the Republican party to national power. Who can deny that the anti Garfield wing rule at Washington to-day—that Cameron, Robeson and Logan wield a new and autocratic sway? They owe it to the removal of Garfield, who was elected President by the votes of the people of the United States.—*Springfield Republican, (Ind.)*

News Items.

General Silas Casey, of the United States army, died Saturday at his residence in Brooklyn.

Joseph H. Chase, a pioneer and a well-known citizen of Scranton, died Saturday after a lingering illness.

New schedules went into effect Saturday morning on the Pennsylvania, Northern Central and Cumberland railroads.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has just awarded more than $2000 as annual premiums to those foremen and supervisors who have kept their sections of the road in the best repair. These are premiums for the public safety and are wisely spent.

Robberies on the Lehigh Valley railroad are now more frequent than ever. Several nights ago five men were captured near Bethlehem, who with two wagons, had over sixty firkins of butter which they had stolen from a freight car.

Sixteen of the twenty-one cities in Massachusetts report a less amount of debt at the close of 1881 than at the close of 1880, and in most of them there has been a marked increase in the valuation of taxable property.

There are now 2,208 school districts in Pennsylvania, with 18,835 schools. Last year $7,994,705,01 was spent on these schools, which were under the charge of 21,352 teachers.

Dr. DeWolf, Health Commissioner of Chicago, says that unless people protect themselves by vaccination, small-pox will be rampant there, and not a man, woman or child in Northern Illinois will be safe.

A pure, wholesome distillation of witch hazel, American pine, Canada fir, marigold, clover blossoms, etc., fragrant with the healing essences of balsam and of pine. Such is Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. Complete treatment for $1.

There are 70,000,000 standard silver dollars in the treasury and $62,000,000 silver certificates outstanding.

Robert C. Bailey, a teacher in a public school near the town of Rose Bud, Randolph county, Ill., was killed on Saturday by one of his pupils named Emmet McBride. The teacher undertook to chastise McBride for disobedience of rules, a struggle ensued and Bailey was stabbed to the heart.

A flood in the Cumberland river has partially submerged the city of Nashville, Tenn. and ten thousand people were driven from their homes. The gas and sewer pipes were broken and destroyed and the loss will be immense. The railroads were under water and all traffic suspended.

Two passenger trains running at full speed on the Charleston & Savannah R. R. collided at a point twenty seven miles from Charleston, on Saturday morning. The engines and mail cars were totally wrecked. Two men were killed, one fatally injured and several others seriously. Disobedience of orders caused the accident.

Mrs. Woodmansee, of Steelton, Dauphin Co. last week ate a cracker on which poison had been placed to kill rats. She died the following day in great agony.

William Tyson of Steelton, Dauphin Co. when drunk on Saturday, held a little child on a red hot stove until some of the flesh was burned off its body. The wretch is now in jail.

James Sullivan and William Howard murdered a young man named George R. Reynolds, at Sentile, Washington territory, last week. After a hearing before a magistrate in which their guilt was well established, a crowd numbering 400, burst into the court room seized the murderers and hanged them. The lynchers then proceeded to the jail, forced an entrance and hanged Benjamin Payne, confined for the murder of police officer Sears.

Enoch Pratt, a wealthy Baltimorean, has offered to erect and endow a free circulating library for that city at a cost of over one million dollars, if the city will create an annuity of fifty thousand dollars per annum.

Thomas Morris, Wm. M. Hopkins, and Wm. M. Davis, miners in No. 1 slope of the Susquehanna coal company at Nanticoke were found dead in one of the gangways Monday afternoon. They had been suffocated while at work.

A despatch from Dallas, Tex., says that H. A. Little, who had been a guest at the St. George Hotel, in that city, for several days past, went into the office about 12 o'clock Sunday night, when only Ford Parker, the night clerk, and a colored waiter were present. Stepping up to the counter, Little handed Parker a parcel, asking him to put it into the safe. Parker turned towards the safe, when Little sprang at him with a drawn revolver, ordering him to throw up his hands and keep still. Little then attempted to rob the safe, but Parker rushed at him, wrenched the pistol from his hand and shot him, inflicting a mortal wound. Parker was arrested.

Gov. Hoyt signed the death warrants of six murderers, on Tuesday, and the fixed day of execution as Friday, March 24th.

Intensely cold weather is reported in New York, New England and Canada, the mercury ranging from sixteen to forty degrees below zero.

James R. Wilmot, a well-to-do farmer of Lancaster, killed his wife, mother and two daughters with an axe, last week, and then hanged himself. He became insane on account of a small debt.

George Beck, an old resident of Wilkes-Barre, who lived alone and had accumulated considerable wealth, was found dead in his bed Saturday afternoon. It is thought that he was murdered.

The coroner's jury in the Spuytenduyvil disaster have found a verdict, charging that the brakeman, conductor and other train hands, are guilty of causing the deaths of the passengers in the burned cars.

The Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society met in Harrisburg last week. Many interesting topics were discussed and papers read relating to peaches and peach diseases, apples, small fruits, pears, grapes, vegetables, retarding houses and the effect of bees on the interests of fruit-growing. The verdict on the last point was strong against bees. The old officers were all reelected, and Harrisburg chosen as the place for next year's meeting.

[Rochester Sentinel.]

"BUCKWHEAT CAKES AND THE MEASLES."

When a young husband had gone from home, and with fond solicitude telegraphed his little wife,—"what have you for breakfast, and how's the baby?"—he received the brief, suggestive reply,—"Buckwheat Cakes and the Measles." We have the report of a case in our midst, not where Measles was in the bill of fare, but where Sciatic Rheumatism confined Mr. J. Dawson, the well-known druggist, to his room for a long period. It was stated to our reporter in the following words: The senior of this firm was attacked with Sciatic Rheumatism December last, and for four weeks could scarcely leave his room. He used St. Jacobs Oil, and is now able to be at his place of business, feeling no worse for his recent affliction. The inference is convincing.

The state convention of temperance people was held in Harrisburg on the 19th and 20th insts. Gen. Louis Wagner of Philadelphia was chosen president. Resolutions were introduced and adopted to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors, fermented, brewed or distilled, which can be used as a beverage. When used for other purposes than a beverage, to be regulated by adequate laws.

Cuticura

THE CUTICURA TREATMENT, for the cure of Skin, Scalp and Blood Diseases, consists in the internal use of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, and the external use of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cures.

SALT RHEUM

Will McDonald, 2542 Dearborn Street, Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Salt Rheum on head, neck, face, arms and legs, for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally.

PSORIASIS.

H. E. Carpenter, Esq., Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally. The most wonderful case on record. Cure certified to before a justice of the peace and prominent citizens. All afflicted with itching and Scaly Diseases should send to us for this testimonial in full.

SKIN DISEAS.

F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, Mich., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally, and was cured, and has remained perfectly well to this day.

SKIN HUMORS.

Mrs. S. E. Whipple, Decatur, Mich., writes that her face, head and some parts of her body were almost raw. Head covered with scabs and sores. Suffered fearfully and tried everything. Permanently cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures).

CUTICURA.

Remedies are for sale by all druggists. Price of Cuticura a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes 50 cents; large boxes $1. Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, $1. Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, 25 cents. Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, 15 cents, in bars for barbers and large consumers, 50 cents. Principal depot,

WEEKS & Potter, BOSTON, MASS.

CATARRH

Sanford's Radical Cure.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing noise in the Head, Nervous Headache and Chills and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking, putrid mucus is dislodged, membrane cleansed, disinfected and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste and hearing restored and constitutional ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, loss of sleep, &c., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

LIGHTNING

Is not quicker than COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS in relieving pain and weakness of the Kidneys, Liver and Lungs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Malaria, and Fever and Ague. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. jan

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

SOUTH Don't locate before seeing our James River settlement. Illustrated catalogue free. J. F. Manchar Claremont, Surry Co., Va. d jan 27 4-w

Diary Free for 1882, with improved interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Avenue, Phila. Jan 27 4-w

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE LIFE, TRIAL and EXECUTION OF GUITEAU THE ASSASSIN.

Complete history of his shameful life; full record of the most notorious trial in the annals of crime. Profusely illustrated. Low priced. Outfit 50 cents. For circulars and terms address

jan 27 4-w HUBBARD BROS., Philadelphia, Pa. d jan 27 4-w

1,000,000 Acres Choice Lands

In the Great Wheat Belt. For sale by the WINONA & St. PETER R. R. CO. at $2 to $6 per Acre, on easy terms, at low interest. Lowest fare and freight. Fare refunded to purchasers. A climate unsurpassed for healthfulness. Tributary to best markets. Send for Guide and Maps giving full information FREE. Address CHAS. E. SIMMONS, Land Commissioner of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. Chicago, Illinois. Mention this paper.

IN MINNESOTA & DAKOTA

d jan 27 4-w

BOOKS ON BUILDING, Painting, Decorating, &c. For 1882 80 page Illus. Catalogue address, enclosing three 3 cent stamps, WM. T. COMSTOCK, 191 Broadway, New York. d Jan 27 4 w

OUR CONTINENT

A NEW ILLUSTRATED

LITERARY WEEKLY JOURNAL.

NEITHER POLITICAL NOR SECTARIAN;

Conducted by ALBION W. TOURGEE, author of "A Fool's Errand," etc., assisted by Daniel G. Brinton and Robert S. Davis.

FIRST NUMBER ISSUED FEBRUARY 1, 1882.

The most distinguished authors and skilful artists both American and English, have been engaged by "Our Continent." The February numbers contain novels and stories by Helen Campbell, Mrs. Alexander, E. P. Roe, Julian Hawthorne, John Habberton R. H. Davis, etc.; poems by Oscar Wilde, Louise Chandler Moulton, G. H. Boker, Sidney Lanier, T. P. Lathrop, Celia Thaxter, etc; entertaining sketches by C. G. Leland, (Hans Breitmann) D. G. Mitchell, (Ik Marvel,) Felix Oswald, etc; solid papers by President Porter of Yale, Eliot of Harvard, Provost Pepper, of University of Pennsylvania, etc; fashion notes by Kate Field; art illustrations by Louise C. Tiffany; science by Profs. Rothrock, Barber, etc.; social etiquette by Mrs. Mountjoy; rural improvements by Hon. B. G. Northrop; fun and humor by C. H. Clark, (Max Adler) "Uncle Remus" and a host of others.

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Book Canvassers can add largely to their incomes, without interfering with their regular business, by acting for "Our Continent."

"OUR CONTINENT,"
Philadelphia, Pa.
d jan 27 -4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at two o'clock p. m., on

Saturday, February 11th, 1882.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in East Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by an alley, on the east by an alley, on the south by lot of ——— Turnbach, and on the west by public road from Bloomsburg to Berwick, (now called East street.) Containing in front on said road (East street) about fifty feet, and in depth about one hundred and ninety-eight feet, on which is erected a large two story brick building, stable and outbuildings, a well of good water on the premises.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of John G. Freeze, Administrator of Lovilia Menagh, deceased, against Richard B. Menagh with notice to Charles Savage, terre tenant and to be sold as the property of Charles Savage.

BARKLEY, Attorney. Al. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

The following described real estate situate in Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, as the property of M. G. Shoemaker, deceased, as follows, to wit: Tract No. 1, situate in the town of Buckhorn, bounded northwardly by lot of D. Neyhart's estate, eastwardly by Main street, southwardly by an alley, and westwardly by an alley, on which are erected a two story brick dwelling house, frame stable and other out-buildings, and a good well of water, containing 1-4 acre of land, more or less.

No. 2, Situate in the town of Buck Horn, bounded northwardly by an alley, eastwardly by Main street, southwardly by lot of D. Neyhart's estate, and westwardly by an alley, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house and other out-buildings, well of water and good fruit trees, containing one-fourth acre of land more or less.

No. 3, Situate in Buck Horn, and bounded northwardly by lot of E. M. Crawford, eastwardly by land of D. F. Pruit, southwardly by lot of John Prout and westwardly by Main street of said town, on which are erected a frame store house, shed, stable and other out-buildings, containing twenty-eight perches of land more or less.

No. 4, Situate in Hemlock township, bounded by lands of John Miller on the north, on the east by lands of H. J. Appleman, south by lands of William Ohl, and on the west by lands of John Miller, containing six acres and sixty eight perches of land more or less.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Elizabeth Ebner against S. G. M. Hollowpeter, administrator of M. G. Shoemaker deceased, and Wm. H. Shoemaker, and to be sold as the property of M. G. Shoemaker deceased.

BARKLEY, Attorney. Fi. Fa.
U. H. ENT, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of th Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, at two o'clock, p. m. on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 6th, 1882.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of Elmira Albertson, on the east by land of John Moore, on the south by land of Augustus Stouder, on the west by land of Elmira Albertson. Containing 50 acres and 48 perches on which are erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings.

Seized taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Mather assigned to Almira Johnson, against Geo. W. Hoffman and to be sold as the property of Geo. W. Hoffman.

IKELER, Att'y. Al. Vend Ex.

ALSO,

The third interest of the following described lot of ground situate in Catawissa, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania, on the east corner of Main and Third street of said town, bounded on the west by Third street, on the north by lot of D. Hughes, on the south by Main Street and on the east by lot of William John, on which are erected a large two story frame store house and out-buildings.

Seized taken in execution at the suit of B. Frank Zarr executor of George Zarr, deceased, against Isaiah John, N. P. John and W. E. John and to be sold as the property of W. E. John.

ZARR, Att'y. Vend Ex.

ALSO.

All the right title and interest of William Masteller in two tracts of land situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Tract No. 1. Bounded on the north and east by lands of Andrew Hess, on the south by land of Andrew Hess, on the west and north by lands of Wm. Peterman, containing five acres more or less on which are erected a two story dwelling house, frame barn, shop, and other outbuildings. Tract No. 2. Bounded on the north by Andrew Hess and Elijah Peterman, on the west by Silas Benjamin, on the south by Elias Shultz, on the east by land of Elias Shultz and Andrew Hess, containing 26 acres more or less.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Heacock now for the use of H. E. Heacock against William Masteller, and to be sold as the property of William Masteller.

FRITZ, Att'y. Vend Ex.

ALSO,

The following described real estate situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county and state of Pennsylvania, the property of Elford Preston, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post corner of land of Daniel Kitchen, thence along division line south one half degree two hundred and fourteen and two tenths perches to a post, thence by land of Edward McHenry, north sixty-seven degrees east one hundred and thirty-one perches to a Spanish oak (down,) thence by land of Jacob Farver, north one-half degree east, one hundred and sixty-two perches to a white oak, and thence by land of Philip Appleman, north eighty-nine and one-quarter degrees west, one hundred and twenty and one tenth perches to the place of beginning; containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, and twenty-five perches and the usual allowance of six per cent for roads &c. On which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, large bank barn and other out-buildings,

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of P. D. Black against Elford Preston and to be sold as the property of Elford Preston.

IKELER, Att'y. Al. Fi. Fa.
U. H. ENT, Sheriff.

ALSO,

The following described real estate situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, as the property of George B. Kitchen, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lot of T. Quinn, on the east by Blackberry alley, on the south by lot of R. Jones, and on the west by Hall Road street, (being lot No. 66) on which are erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house and out-kitchen.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Philip Litchard against George B. Kitchen and to be sold as the property of George B. Kitchen.

IKELER, Att'y. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by Second street, on the east by land of E. J. Thornton, on the south by land of J. R. Moyer and on the west by land of Thornton and Barton, containing 20 feet front and 71 feet deep, on which is erected a two-story frame tin shop.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded by land of B. F. Hartman, on the east by Market street and the south by Ridge alley, and on the west by Murray alley, containing ——— feet front ——— feet deep, on which is erected a dwelling house barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Johnson Black & Co., against Andrew M. Rupert, and to be sold as the property of Andrew M. Rupert.

LITTLES, Attorney Vend Ex.

ALSO,

The undivided one-half interest in a tract or piece of timber land situate in Briarcreek and Fishingcreek townships, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone, formerly black oak, it being an original corner of a survey in the warrantee name of Nathan Beach, and another in the name of Daniel F. Seybert, thence along said Beach survey south, eighty-one degrees west, four hundred and fifty three perches to a stone, formerly a chestnut oak, thence by the same south nine degrees east, fifty-two perches to stones, thence by the same south eighty-one degrees west sixty-two perches to stones, thence by survey in the warrantee name of Samuel J. Fealer, north twenty degrees, one hundred and twenty six perches to stones, thence by land in the warrantee name of John Allegar, thence by the same north seventy two degrees east three hundred and eighty perches to a black oak, thence by land warranteed to Perry Buckalew, north seventy-five degrees east one hundred and thirty-two perches to a post, thence north eighty-six and a half degrees east fifty-one perches to a chestnut oak, thence north sixty-two degrees east, eighty-four perches to a post, thence south two degrees west one hundred and fifty-eight perches to the place of beginning, containing four hundred acres of land, strict measure.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Bloomsburg Banking Co., against A. B. Pearson and to be sold as the property of A. B. Pearson.

WIRT, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons filed with the clerk of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Columbia county, their petitions for license, which will be presented to the said Court on Monday, the sixth day of February, A. D. 1882.

Gilmore, Frederick	Bloomsburg,	Restaurant.
Robbins, Curtez B.	"	Liquor Store.
Tubbs, A. G.	"	Hotel.
Mann, John S.	Centre,	"
Hagenbuch, Samuel	Orange,	"
Newton W. Barton,	Bloomsburg,	Liquor Store

Clerk's office, WM. KRICKBAUM,
Bloomsburg, Jan. 10, 1882. Clerk Q. S.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

BLOOM POOR DISTRICT.

From January 10th 1881 to January 9th 1882.

JOHN K. GROTZ, TREASURER.

DR.

Balance as per settlement Jan 10 1881		139 68
Cash rec'd N. Boone, Bloom dup. 1880		1047 78
" " " " 1881		881 88
" " J. M. Roat, Greenwood duplicate, 1880		66 16
" rec'd J. M. Roat, Greenwood duplicate, 1881		345 29
" rec'd H S White, Scott dup. 1880		859 34
" " " " 1881		158 00
" " S. L Heas, Sugarloaf " 1880		97 39
" " I. K. Miller, Greenwood duplicate, 1878 5 66		5 66
Note rec'd I. K. Miller, Greenwood duplicate, 1878		231 51
Cash rec'd S. Knorr, from H. Skank estate		25 00
" rec'd Danville Poor House		8 50
" " R. Fatrman from Derry twp		14 50
" " C. Barton per will of Hendersh		13 00
" " C. M. Vandersike		10 00
E. H. Little for		10 00
J. B. Robison fee		25 00
Recording deed		4 00
Making Duplicates		10 00
Knickbaum costs		1 00
Expenses for examining and removal of Mrs. Hughes to Harrisburg, Pa. State Hospital for Mrs. Hughes and Geo. Fox		18 33
		304 50
		$3564 49

CR.

By orders of 1879 redeemed		532 00
" " 1880 "		594 40
" " 1881 "		2996 64
" interest on order No. 48 of 1879 of $500		30 00
" balance on note of I. K. Miller to new account		157 90
" postage and stamps on checks		1 66
" Treasurer's commission		81 66
" Bal. in Treasurer's hands		80 50
		$4404 46
Amt. of outstanding orders to January 11, 1881		1256 40
Amt. of orders issued from Jan. 11th, 1881 to Jan. 9, 1882, both days inclusive		3675 33
		$4931 73
By orders redeemed to Jan. 9, 1882		4063 04
" " outstanding		868 69
		$4931 73

STATEMENT OF TAXES UNSETTLED—BLOOM POOR DISTRICT.

Dup. of 1881	amt. paid	amt. still due
Bloom..... 1881 19	881 88	949 31
Greenwood... 693 31	345 29	348 02
Scott..... 754 41	158 00	596 41
Sugarloaf.... 306 69		306 69
$3485 60	$1385 17	$2100 43

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES OF BLOOM POOR DISTRICT, for year ending January 9th, 1882.

Taxes on Long property	3 72
" " farm	47 25
Insurance	45 24
Coffin for Mrs. Heacock	8 00
Sundries bills for merchandise family	
" " mechanics and C. P. House	852 15
Sundries bills new building & repairs	235 37
" " coal	69 95
Salary, Steward	450 00
" Directors	225 00
" Secretary	50 00
Auditing accounts January 1881	15 00
L. B. Hupert clerk for Auditors	5 00
Drs. Mckeynolds and Krebbs	90 00
Removing Matilda	17 00
" Jas. Farver	4 00
" Grass & Stetler	10 75
Orders for relief	12 50
Tickets for tramps and keeping them in lock-up	9 22
M. G. Goodwart, Const. for services	10 00
Jas C. Brown, advertising statement	15 00
Ziwell & Bittenbender " "	15 00
C. M. Vandersike " "	15 00
E. H. Little for	10 00
J. B. Robison fee	25 00
Recording deed	4 00
Making Duplicates	10 00
Knickbaum costs	1 00
Expenses for examining and removal of Mrs. Hughes to Harrisburg, Pa. State Hospital for Mrs. Hughes and Geo. Fox	18 33
	304 50
	$3564 49

OUTSIDE RELIEF SETTLED TO JAN. 9th, 1882.

Nancy Kahler paid on judgment	236 93
Mary Smith	13 13
William Lewis	48 07
Hannah Johnson	47 93
L. J. Reeser	70 96
Caroline Hess	36 75
Peter Shankling	26 55
Mrs. George Graul	8 01
Margaret Crossley of Greenwood	17 00
Valentine Fell of Sugarloaf	24

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JAN 27, '82.

PUBLIC SALES.

W. P. White will sell personal property near Lightstreet, on Thursday, February 2d.

Peter S. Karshner, administrator of J'o'n Bailor deceased, will sell real estate in Montour township, on Friday, January 27th, at two o'clock p. m.

Samuel Shive executor of Philip Unangst, will sell real estate in Fishingcreek township on Saturday, January 28th.

John Gordner, trustee in the estate of Thomas Stackhouse, will sell real estate on the premises in Pine township, &c., on Friday, February 3rd, 1882.

The new M. E. Church at Mainville will be dedicated on Sunday, February 12th.

The Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* has issued a very neat and pretty "Annual" for 1882.

The mercury on Tuesday morning stood at six degrees below zero—the lowest of the winter thus far.

A party of Normal School students took a sleigh ride to Berwick on Friday night last and had a jolly time.

Ash Wednesday occurs at an unusually early date this year—February 22d—and only about three weeks remain for festivities.

Superintendent Edward Reese of Centralia, was severely injured by the kick of a mule, a few days ago, at the Logan colliery.

Among the new buildings to be erected in town are, one for J. L. Girton on Centre street, and one for J. J. Wagonseller on Main street near the Normal School.

The greatest enemy society now has, is the man who in this freezing weather neglects to shut the door. He is very numerous and universally execrated.

Embroidery is quite as fashionable as lace, and both are used in combination on dresses, on accessories of the toilet, on underwear and household decorations.

It is said that two thicknesses of paper, used in lining the barrel in which apples are packed, will prevent them from freezing while being shipped.

Many farmers in the eastern and southern counties of the State, according to a country paper, are convinced that it is more profitable to raise poultry than to keep cows.

A Hungarian miner, name unknown, was run over and killed by a train on the L. & B. R. R. above Kingston on Tuesday morning. Three others who were with him barely escaped with their lives.

Executors' and administrators' account books, containing full instructions how to settle an estate, receipts, &c., for sale at this office. These are the most convenient book of the kind ever printed, and they are in use all over the State. t-f

W. H. Rhawn of Catawissa and O. B. Colton of the N. & W. B. R. R. engineer corps, played chess last week for a purse of $50. Mr. Rhawn won three straight games and the match.

A load of young people of this town attended the party at Samuel Hazeltine's, Eyer's Grove on Tuesday night. They went up in Buckalew Bros' band wagon with four horses.

We have made arrangements with a leading engraver of Philadelphia and are prepared to furnish engraved plates for calling cards, or to have cards printed from old plates. Samples furnished on application.

Skate dealers and sleigh makers are not hilarious yet, but they are in much better humor than a week ago. Ice dealers smile now without an effort. The cold snap has done it.

Death to rats, mice, roaches and ants; Parson's Exterminator. Barns, granaries and households cleared in a single night. No fear of bad smells. Best and cheapest vermin killer in the world. Sold everywhere.

Orders for book binding can be left at this office, with the assurance that the work will be well done and at very reasonable prices. All that is necessary is to bring your books to this office, where they will be packed, and delivered on their return from the binder.

The supper to be given at Evans' Hall this, Friday, and Saturday evenings for the benefit of the Winona Fire Company will be a feast. The ladies who are conducting it know how to get up an elegant supper, and those who invest 35 cents will not regret it.

There was a wreck on the Catawissa road on Wednesday, and the mails were delayed about four hours. Accidents have been numerous on this road of late, after an exemption of many years. The conductor, Theo. Schmick, who lived in Catawissa was killed.

Two Blair county hunters after a squirrel in a tree, cut down the tree and were sued for malicious mischief and trespass. The suit was settled by the trespassers agreeing to pay the costs, cut the tree into cord wood and deliver it to the church. The squirrel escaped.

We have received a copy of that invaluable book, *The Times* Almanac, filled with facts and figures, not readily to be found elsewhere. It is a complete history of the year in the most compact and well arranged form. The price is fifteen cents and it is worth ten times that amount.

The Wilkes-Barre *Sunday News Dealer* has donned a new dress and has also changed its name. It will be known hereafter as *The Sunday Morning Free Press and News Dealer*. Mr. S. Bruce Coleman, formerly of Bloomsburg, is foreman of the paper and also a part owner.

On the 12th inst., 'Squire A. T. Ludwig, of Milton, committed to jail Sarah Ann Toole, on the charge of being a "nuisance, a common scold, brawler and source of discord, inciter of strifes, controversies and disputes among her neighbors." A comprehensive committal.

The train on the Catawissa road due at 6:45 at Rupert, was some two hours behind time on Wednesday evening, and the passengers who intended to take the L. & B. train for Bloomsburg were "left." Two or three gentlemen walked to town through the storm, one of them being the genial Frank Flosser of Wilkes-Barre.

Will C. Holmes, son of W. O. Holmes, met with a serious accident on Thursday night of last week, whilst coasting on a hill near his father's residence. He was descending the hill with great speed when his sled struck a post, against which he was thrown with such violence as to fracture the bone of his left leg, between the knee and the hip. Proper medical attendance was promptly rendered and the unfortunate lad is doing well.

(La Fayette Journal.)

SUCH REPORTS DO ONE'S HEART GOOD.

Mr. Frank Wike, North and 9th streets, stated that it was not only highly praised by his customers, but the St. Jacobs Oil has not failed to give satisfaction in a single case.

An effort existing without a cause is an impossibility; tickling in the throat, huskiness of the voice, violent coughing, etc., are the effects of a severe cold. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures the cold at once, and removes its serious effects.

Mrs. John K. Grotz attained the ripe old age of seventy five years, last Tuesday, and in commemoration of the event gave a family dinner party. All her children and grandchildren were present and tendered their hearty congratulations upon the event, and expressed the hope that she would live to celebrate many more birth day anniversaries.

The ladies of Wilkes-Barre have been annoyed for some time past by a couple of scoundrels who prowl around the streets insulting unprotected women. A young lady, aged nineteen, sends a communication to the *Union-Leader* to the effect that she intends to walk alone at night, armed with a revolver, and if molested will shoot her insulter "then and there." Plucky girl. Hope she may bag a blackguard and receive the thanks of her sisterhood.

Owing to the illness of Gov. Cumback he was unable to lecture on Monday evening, as announced by the Lyceum, and his place was filled by Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany of Philadelphia, who took for his subject, "Work and its Worth." He directed his shafts against the drones of society, the idle poor and the idle rich alike, and sharply criticised the weakness of the present generation. His language was elegant, and his delivery pleasing.

A more disagreeable, sloppy day than Saturday last, it would be difficult to imagine. At night it grew cold and a high wind arose. On Sunday the air was keen and the wind blew a gale, making pedestrianism a matter of difficulty and discomfort. The churches, however, were well attended, though the congregations lost no time in going or returning to their homes. A few inches of snow would make glorious sleighing and for this event the entire community—business and social—waits in eager expectancy.

We have just received a copy of *The Philadelphia Press* Map of Pennsylvania, which has just been published especially for that journal. It is a County, Township and Railroad map, 38 by 23 inches, and is handsomely mounted. More than usual pains were taken to make this map accurate, and it is pronounced by experts to be exceedingly so. *The Press* gives this map with a copy of the *Weekly*, for a year for $1.50. The *Weekly Press* is one of the most valuable newspapers in the United States, to the farmer and the general reader.

One of the London medical journals declares that the great prevalence of neuralgia—or what commonly goes by that name—should be regarded as a warning indicative of a low condition of health, which must necessarily render its subjects peculiarly susceptible to the invasion of diseases of an aggressive type. It is always essential that the vital forces should be vigorous, and the nerve power, in especial, in full development; but neuralgia indicates a low or depressed state of vitality—a poor and weak state—and should be promptly placed under treatment.

Too little attention is paid to the proper ventilation of school rooms and to this may be attributed many of the colds from which children suffer during the winter. There should be an adequate amount of heat to ensure the comfort of children, but fresh air ought not to be excluded. The children must not sit in draughts and care must be exercised by the teachers in ventilating the rooms and expelling the vitiated air. It is positive cruelty to compel children to remain in an impure atmosphere, as they are sure to suffer from headache from breathing it and are very apt to catch cold on going out of doors. All competent teachers will attend to this important matter.

The citizens of Selinsgrove recently held a public meeting to devise a plan for encouraging manufactories and other public improvements in that place. A Committee of Fifteen embracing the names of some of the best citizens, was appointed to take into consideration the kind of manufactory that would prove of the greatest good to the community, and at the same time to ascertain how much money could be raised in the community to erect the proposed improvements and to invite outside capitalists in the town. This seems to be a practical way of stirring up the enterprise of a town, and it would not hurt Sunbury if its citizens would adopt a similiar course.—*Sunbury Gazette.*

No, nor any other town. It is that kind of public spirit which not only builds up a town but also richly rewards the enterprising men who make investments.

The dangers arising from unclean cellars have time and again been exposed, and yet there are many persons who pay no attention to the subject until in case of sickness the family doctor gives peremptory orders to thoroughly clean and disinfect. If kept perfectly free from decaying matter and ventilated so as to drive out all noxious smells, no trouble will be caused. So many householders, however, neglect these precautions that a distinguished physician advocates the building of houses without cellars, holding that the gases generated therein poison the atmosphere and expose dwellers above to various forms of disease—notably typhoid and other dangerous fevers. Be sure that your cellars are sweet and clean and your chances for health will be wonderfully increased.

Cigarettes are made of the odds and ends and scrapings of cigar and tobacco factories, says a tobacconist in the Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Times*, being cut into fine cut and adulterated with opium and other injurious drugs, which produce that unpleasant taste after smoking; finally, if persisted in, will give you sore tongue or mouth and soon get in the bronchial tubes and lungs, causing serious if not fatal trouble. Such cigarettes are not only made of inferior and mixed tobacco, but they are wrapped up in a cheap, vile and poisonous paper, full of essential oils, and the pasting or sealing the cigarettes is done by the licking of tongue, as the paste is put on the paper when cut and allowed to dry as on a common envelope. Such cigarettes, of which there are millions on the market, are decidedly injurious, and the public is cautioned against them.

It begins to look as though lectures are not a favorite source of amusement with our townsfolk. The present course is not the first time the experiment has been tried, but it will probably be the last, unless the remaining lectures are better patronized than the last two have been. The gentlemen who have undertaken to give us opportunities to hear discourses from celebrated men, on a variety of topics, did not make the effort as a matter of speculation. It was purely a public enterprise, and even if largely patronized could not pay them for their trouble. Lectures are now considered to be among the educators of the land. They tend to cultivate refined tastes, and teach the people to appreciate something in the way of entertainment higher up than the minstrel troupe and the variety show. But the latter always draw the best houses because there are more people who are pleased better with the blackened face and gaudy dress, than by that which affords intellectual enjoyment. If the few people who were at the Opera House on Monday night are all we have in Bloomsburg who are capable of appreciating a refined lecture, it does not speak well for the intelligence of the community.

Hiram Eckroth has brought suit for slander against W. C. Hartzel who, it is alleged, accused Eckroth of setting fire to his store in Mifflinville. Subsequently J. N. Pifer appeared before J. H. Maize, justice of the peace, and made a like charge against Eckroth. A warrant was issued and Eckroth was arrested. He waived a hearing and gave bail for his appearance at court. This is a grave accusation and if Eckroth is convicted he will merit severe punishment.

The open winter has not increased the supply of eggs, and they are as scarce and high priced as if the ground had a covering of snow three feet in depth. At present prices, a dozen eggs are worth more than the hen that lays them, particularly if she's an old one. A hen is the most inconsiderate and unaccountable creature. Now that she could lay eggs worth three cents apiece, she takes a vacation and refuses to have anything at all to do with the business. By and by, when they are down to fifteen cents a dozen, she will put on extra help, and even work nights to flood the market.

During the current year 369 soldiers' orphans, now in schools under the care of the state, will be discharged by reason of having attained the age of sixteen. The superintendent of the department of Soldiers' Orphan schools has prepared a list of these scholars, arranged by schools, to which is added the date when each child will be discharged. Copies of this will be sent to each post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to numerous soldiers and citizens, the object being to interest as many as possible in obtaining homes and employment for the orphans.

The reason why poultry killed at home, though young, is not as tender as that bought in the market, is that the former is not killed until wanted, and when eaten is still rigid with death, while that bought at the poulterer's has been killed at least hours—more often days. Poultry ought to be killed several days before eaten, dressed at once, and with a few pieces of charcoal in it, hung in a cool place. If poultry are kept from food and drink at least twelve hours before killing, the flesh will be juicy and the flesh firm. If left three days without food or drink, though in good condition previously, the flesh will be dry and tasteless, and the fat soft. Never buy an undrawn fowl. The gas from the crop and intestines will taint the flesh, even though retained but a short time.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening a masked burglar presented himself at the door of Mrs. Decker, the toll-keeper at the West Branch bridge at this place, and called her to the door, and with a revolver pointed at her head demanded her money. Mrs. D. replied that she had no money and by a quick move pushed the robber out and closed the door, and quickly went to the window and rang a dinner bell. Mrs. Geo. Roberts replied to the summons and said "I'll be there," but Mrs. D. said in return "I want Mr. Roberts." Mrs. R. knowing there was danger ahead very thoughtfully replied "George is coming with a dozen more men." Mrs. Decker, who is not a healthy lady, took very sick after she got over the fright. The robber had a black mask on and was a small delicate looking fellow, and had a feminine voice.—*Northumberland Democrat.*

The law prohibiting the defacing of walls, fences and trees by painting, posting or otherwise, provides that if any person or persons shall, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof, wilfully daub, or paint advertisements or post placards upon, or otherwise deface the walls of any building or buildings, house or houses, or the fences around the yard or yards, connected therewith, or any fences surrounding or enclosing any vacant lot or lots, farm or farms, or shall cause the same to be done by others, or if any person or persons shall, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof daub or paint advertisements or post placards upon, or otherwise deface any tree or trees, or shall cause the same to be done by others, such offender or offenders shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $25, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both or either, at the discretion of the court.

The Postoffice Department has adopted a new lock for registered mail pouches, which is as ingenious as it is effective. It is oblong in shape, and contains four numbered wheels. Every time a key is inserted in the lock it is indicated on the wheels. The faces of the latter are enclosed in glass, and cannot be tampered with by any dishonest postal clerk. The four wheels form a combination also, that makes it necessary to have the key inserted about ten thousand times before the original number appears again. Under the old system at every registry office the pouches had to lay over and the contents were examined by the post-master to see if they corresponded with the way bill before they were receipted for and passed. Now, if a registered mail pouch leaves New York for San Francisco with the lock set at a certain number, it need not be detained at every registry office to have the contents examined. A glance at the lock will enable the post-master to tell at once whether it has been opened.

Amusements.

Anthony, Ellis & Hathaway's Specialty Company will appear at the Opera House on the evening of February 3rd., instead of Hyde & Beaman's "Muldoon Picnic" company. This troupe travel in their own cars and are said to be very good in their line. On February 10th Baird's Minstrels will be here. They have an excellent reputation and will doubtless give a first class entertainment. On the 18th of February Miss Julia A. Hunt will re-appear in "Florinel." She ought to be greeted by a packed house as she is by far the best actress who has been here this season.

A Pleasant Occasion.

ED. COLUMBIAN.—Tuesday evening was a gala time for Bloomsburg Council No. 146 O. U. A. M. It was the occasion of an official visit from James A. Calely Esq. of Philadelphia, the present secretary of the National Council of O. U. A. M. The pleasant Council Chamber was filled to overflowing with their own members, and the visiting members from Buckhorn Council No. 212, who turned out almost to a man. Mr. Calely's address was grand, to say the least. After the regular session the Bloomsburg Cornet Band met the Councils and escorted them to Evans' Hall. The members were clothed in full regalia and presented a fine appearance. Evans' Hall was trimmed with bunting and flags, and the space taken up with tables that almost groaned under the weight of eatables they bore, prepared by the good wives of the Bloomsburg members. Over two hundred persons shared in this treat including many ladies from Buckhorn. Bloomsburg Council is about fifteen years old, is in splendid working order and are adding to its number at every meeting. It is strong financially as well as numerically.

On Thirty Days Trial.

We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to young men and older persons who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Ruptures and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Michigan.

Oct. 28, '81-1y

Buckhorn Notes.

We are pleased to state that Dr. J. Montgomery, of Clarksville, has located here.

The members of Buckhorn Council, No. 212, O. U. A. M. paid a visit to Bloomsburg Council on Tuesday evening.

Mr. G. W. Hartman and wife, of Nanticoke are visiting their parents in this place.

Mr. Edward Thomas returned on Saturday from England, bringing with him a wife and his mother.

Catawissa News.

GLEANED FROM THE "ITEM."

Constable Griffin served a notice on Mr. Fred Smith on Saturday last to appear at February term of court to show why his license should not be revoked.

On Saturday last the two boys—one a son of Wm. Fisher, and the other a son of Geo. Breisch, of near Mainville,—who a short time ago so terribly maltreated a young son of the late Charles Nuss, were arrested and given a hearing before Esquire Bodine, of that place, who, after hearing the testimony bound them over for their appearance at the February term of court.

A Merited Promotion.

Mr. John M. Moorhead, lately in charge of the books in the office of Pardee, Snyder & Co., at Watsontown, has recently been promoted to the responsible position of assistant manager of the works. Mr. Moorhead has held positions of honor and trust in the extensive car shops of Jackson & Woodin, at Berwick, and is thoroughly conversant with the business which he has been called to assist in. His many friends there and elsewhere will be pleased to learn of his well merited promotion and the confidence in which he is held by the company.—*Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin.*

North and West Branch Railroad.

Contractor Collins has discharged a number of the workmen employed in grading the road-bed of the North and West Branch road, and in a few weeks' time will have the work completed to the dam at Nanticoke. The men retained are mostly Hungarians and negroes. They will be removed to different points between Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke, where operations will be actively begun. The route is now being surveyed by a corps of engineers. The old canal will be filled and used for the road-bed when practicable, which obviates the necessity of purchasing the right of way.—*Mountain Echo.*

A $20.00 Biblical Reward.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* in the prize puzzle department of their *Monthly* for February offer the following easy way for some one to make $20.00:

To the person telling us which is the shortest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by February 10th, 1882, we will give $20.00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner February 15th, 1882. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cts. in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the March number of the *Monthly*, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Cut this out; it may be worth $20.00 to you. Address, Rutledge Publishing Company, Easton, Pa.

From Centralia.

Saturday was pay-day and our saloonkeepers did a rushing business.

Protracted meeting is being held in the M. E. Church, and is largely attended.

'Squire Murphy has been confined to his house by illness for the past few days.

Miss Harley and Miss Moore of Minersville are visiting friends in town.

Our friend Will, the engineer, is happy—it's a boy.

Saturday night was a bad night for wrestling,—wasn't it boys?

We have been informed that our friend Mike of Freck's Patch is about to join the Benedicks.

The snow on Sunday revived the hopes of many of our young folks, but especially some of our young ladies, who had all their plans completed for a grand sleighing party, and were waiting patiently for the coming man; but before he arrived, alas! the snow had disappeared and with it their bright hopes vanished; but don't be discouraged, girls, "Hope deferred will bloom again."

Death of Elijah Yocum.

Elijah Yocum was born June 3rd, 1813, died January 19th, 1882, aged 68 years, 7 months and 16 days. He was the youngest and only surviving son of Col. John Yocum, late of Roaring Creek township, this county. There remain to survive him his widow, two daughters and four sons.

He was an uncle, and the only one living, of Rev. E. H. Yocum of Williamsport, formerly of this town, Hon. Seth H. Yocum of Bellefonte, Doctors J. J. and John Yocum of Ashland, Hon. B. F. Yocum of Galena, Mo., and Hon. G. W. Yocum of Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Yocum lived formerly in Roaring Creek township, Columbia county, but twenty-seven years ago he moved to Locust where he had since been engaged as a farmer and lumber merchant and manufacturer. He commenced in life as a poor boy but by his well earned reputation for honesty and uprightness, and his untiring energy and perseverance he succeeded in acquiring quite a fortune before he died; consisting mostly of real estate situated in Columbia and Northumberland counties.

He died of typhoid pneumonia, and a complication of other diseases, after an illness of nine weeks. Mr. Yocum was a man universally esteemed and respected, and his loss will be greatly felt by all who knew him.

Personal.

Mrs. M. H. McKinney is visiting at Rev. A. A. Marple's, Bridgeport, Pa.

Miss Grace Fowler of Scranton is visiting friends in Espy.

Mrs. Price of Philadelphia, has been visiting her sister, Miss. A. D. Webb.

John W. Little, for several years a conductor on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg division of the D. L. & W. road, has been promoted to a similar position on the main line from Binghamton to Washington, N. J.

Mr. James R. Schuyler, of Holmes & Schuyler, went to Philadelphia on a business trip on Monday last.

Mr. H. N. Booz of Wilkes-Barre, agent for the Goshen school desks, registered at the Exchange on Monday.

Mr. David Spencer of Chicago and Mr. F. W. Spencer of Lafayette Ind., have been in town several days, in attendance upon their sister who is sick at the Sanitarium.

Mr. F. P. Drinker went to Philadelphia on Tuesday, in company with Mr. Charles R. Paxton. He returned last night.

Isaiah Rupert of Hazleton spent Sunday in town.

Col. R. B. Ricketts and Agib Ricketts Esq. of Wilkes Barre, were in town on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Zahner of Kansas are visiting at Rev. L. Zahner's. They are on their wedding tour.

Miss Amelia Armstrong slipped on the pavement on her way home from the lecture last Monday night, and striking her face on a heap of stones was badly bruised. She has been confined to the house since.

Items From Centre.

Mr. Wilson Hagenbuch and family, formerly of this place, and who have been visiting relatives and friends here, started for their home in Muscatine county, Iowa, on Tuesday. They are looking quite as well as when they left us and express themselves as very well pleased with the West. May we have the pleasure of greeting them soon again.

Despite the rain of last Saturday, about twenty of our young people met at Mr. Fred Hagenbuch's in response to invitations by Miss Ida and Mr. O. D. Hagenbuch. The parties who were invited and failed to attend certainly missed a very fine treat, as an elegant supper was served at six o'clock, after which a general good time was had till "the old clock on the stairs" gave the solemn warning that it would soon be Sunday, when the little party disbanded, each and all apparently well pleased with the evening's entertainment. The writer was particularly well pleased with the first part of the programme—roast turkey, chicken salad, &c.

Misses Sue and Hattie Vanderslice are visiting their sister, Mrs. John M. White.

Mr. A. C. Creasy has taken charge of the J. P. Conner farm and tannery and, not caring to carry on the tanning business, is about to attach a saw mill to the large stationary engine belonging to the tannery. This is what the vicinity needs, something permanent to take the place of the old time, back-woods, thunder-shower saw mills. Success to the enterprize.

[Communicated.]

Bishop Wayman's Lecture.

MR. EDITOR: When I saw in the COLUMBIAN that Bishop Wayman of the A. M. E. Church was going to deliver a lecture in Bloomsburg, upon the attacks on the Bible and the Christian religion by Col. R. G. Ingersolls, I would not have been more surprised to have heard of a proposition from some down east Yankee to the Oregon navigation company to tunnel the Pacific Ocean, for a common highway between Asia and America. At the appointed time I resolved to make my way to the scene, a distance of nearly three miles through snow and slush. I must confess, however, that I had some misgiving as to the success of the lecture. Of course I knew Bishop Wayman's ability as a pulpit orator, and had heard him make masterly efforts at more youthful periods of his life. I had no doubts of his ability to make an able defense of the Bible and Christianity, based upon his honest conviction of right, taking into consideration the fact of Col. Ingersoll's being a logician of the first order, attempting to revive a theory that had long since been exploded by the advance ideas of Christian civilization, having thoroughly contemplated the magnitude of the position he assumed and that it would require more than the theologians of the present day to unsay what he, Col. Ingersoll, had said. I am glad to hear it expressed by those more competent to judge than myself, that the lecture was a success. The Bishop did not choose to combat Col. Ingersoll on his attacks against the Bible from a high theological stand point. His argument all the way through was embellished with richness of thought, sublimity of conception, and practical simplicity of wisdom. He proved the entire truth of the Bible, as given to us by Moses and the prophets, by our daily observation, which does not need the aid of philosophers to solve. The Bishop gave the negative expression to the oft repeated assertion that the Bible was false and totally unworthy of credit and confidence and that the light of nature, reason and philosophy furnish man with a more perfect rule of conduct, and that Moses and that prophets who wrote, as also the men who translated the Bible were totally ignorant of the work in which they were engaged. Col. Ingersoll asserted that Moses comprehended the astronomy of the universe in four words when he said that in six days God created the heavens and the earth and all things therein. The inference we may draw from this fact is that the Almighty knew what he was about when He selected Moses to do this great work. As it might have been a serious misfortune to Moses to have been endowed with the gift of gab, that so many of us are at the present day. From the very fact Moses complained at one time of being slow of speech, when the Lord commanded him to make Aaron his spokesman. Had Moses attempted to convince the Israelites by argument that God the Almighty was able to wall the Red Sea and cause the waters of Horeb to gush forth, it might have aroused the suspicion of a trick on Moses, as there were magicians in those days capable of working wonders by magic art. He merely said "stand still and see the salvation of God." The small store of language possessed by Moses, from which Col. Ingersoll assumes him to have been ignorant, was suffic ient for the purpose of the Almighty if not for philosophers and scientists of the present day. We may infer from the manner in which Moses spoke of the sun, moon and stars, that he regarded this earth as the great central figure and those celestial bodies as mere auxiliaries to it. Even taking this view, it would seem that Moses understood the astronomy of the universe sufficiently for all practical purposes; as he was able to set forth the office they performed toward this earth. It was not necessary for the human family to be enlightened in those days as to the relative position of the earth to the other planets, any more so than for a child who had just learned the multiplication table to commence working problems in trigonomitry. We are not to infer that the six days spoken of by Moses were of the Julian period; it matters not to us whether it was six hundred or six thousand years, it merely signifies a period to labor with an interval for rest, for the benefit of the organic nature of man. Viewing the Bible from a moral stand point we must take into consideration the fact of man having fallen from the original state in which he was placed by the Creator. Although there were many things in the Bible that were done by the command of the Almighty which seem to be at variance with the standard of Christian morality; as in the case of Saul in his conquest against Amelek in the valley of Gilgal, whereas the Almighty caused his kingdom to depart from him for sparing the life of Agag and commanding Samuel to slay Agag with his own hand. As also the case of David in taking Abigal the wife of Nabel the Carmelite, in connection with the wife of Uriah. All these things were necessary as mankind were undergoing a state of retributive justice for their transgressions. Of course Mr. Ingersoll claims that there were no such transgressions and that mankind never fell from the state in which they were placed by the Creator, and hence there was no such thing as retribution and if there was, why did not the Omnipotent endow man with an infallible nature so that he could not err. The infallible nature with which man might have been endowed by God is a part of his creation best known to Himself and not to mankind. These things are not necessary for mankind to know, any more than the tree to be conscious of the influence by which it is made to grow and put forth its buds and yield its fruit. If we had a Witch of Endor to-day capable of resurrecting Moses and the prophets and placing them on a witness stand, Mr. Ingersoll would be compelled as a lawyer to admit their testimony on its merits, as they were true in all things in which the human family are competent to judge. It would not be necessary to tell the most ignorant Esquimau, New Zealander or Hottentot that it is appointed unto all men once to die, but the resurrection and final judgment is not so clear. But we must accept the whole statement as being divine inspiration upon the merits of those who made them. We agree with the Bishop that the boasted light of nature, reason and philosophy, unaided by the potent influence of the Bible and Christianity, has never been sufficient to save man from the bondage of his guilty passions and his most foul and degrading vices, and hold him firm to his obligations to his Creator and duty to his fellow man. And that the Christian religion which had been perfected nearly nineteen centuries ago by the advent of a Savior, had stood firm under all the vicissitudes of time and convulsions common to human government, until the last generation and will continue so to stand, Col. Ingersoll to the contrary notwithstanding.

The writer begs leave to state that the above was written in an extemporaneous manner without the aid of manuscript or written report, without previous meditation. His conclusions were drawn mainly from points made by the speaker in his arguments, which will account for such errors as may occur to the critical observer. Neither do I claim that the arguments herein contained are unanswerable. In doing so I merely advance ideas that may be enlarged upon; and hope that clergymen and all others more competent than myself, may do so by taking up the subject. The importance of vindicating the truth of the Bible and Christianity at the close of the eighteenth century against infidelity which subverted the government of France and came near plunging all civilized Europe into the customs of barbarous ages, that I hope will be sufficient inducements for the co-operation and prompt action of all Christians to be more enthusiastic in regard to the importance of this great work.

Yours &c.,

Espy, Pa. S. W. H.

The great superiority of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP over all other cough remedies is attested by the immense popular demand for that old established remedy.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 cents.

Nov. 4, '81-6m

Business Notices

Try C. C. Marr's 60 cent syrup.

Orders for book binding received at the COLUMBIAN office.

The offices of J. B. Robison and S. Knorr, with large book cases for rent by I. W. Hartman.

Envelopes of all sizes by the pack, box or thousand at COLUMBIAN office.

New print at C. C. Marr's this week.

The ten per cent off of coats and winter dress goods at I. W. Hartman's this month brings lots of cash.

Visiting cards printed from plates at the COLUMBIAN office.

Carpet chain at I. W. Hartman's.

Butterick & Co's. February fashion books and patterns at C. C. Marr's.

New lot of cloth and plush at I. W. Hartman's.

I. W. Hartman's 5 and 10 cent tables attract people by the hundreds.

All the fashionable dress makers in this county use Butterick & Co's. patterns. Sold by C. C. Marr.

The Pantagraph Binder for all sorts of commercial blanks is the best thing of the kind ever invented. Can be obtained at this office.

C. C. Marr is selling goods very cheap.

L. T. Sharpless is now closing out his entire stock of notions, wholesale and retail, at greatly reduced prices, to quit business. Give him a call and secure the bargains of the season. jan 27 2-w

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY

FLOUR.	
Minnesota extras	$6 50 @ 7 00
Pennsylvania family	6 20 @ 6 37½
Western	6 75 @ 7 25
Rye	4 75 @ 5 00
GRAIN.	
Wheat	1 44 per bush.
Rye	90 @ 91 per bush
Corn	79 @ 74 " "
Oats	49 @ 51 " "
Clovorseed	9 @ 9½ cts. per lb.
Timothy	2 35 @ 2 65

MARKET REPORTS

BLOOMSBURG MARKET

Wheat (per bushel)	$1.30
Rye "	80
Corn "	75
Oats "	45
Flour (per barrel)	8.00
Cloverseed	5.00
Butter	24
Eggs	25
Tallow	08
Potatoes	1.00
Dried Apples	06
Hams	18½
Sides & Shoulders	16
Chickens	08
Turkeys	13
Lard per pound	13
Hay per ton	16 00
Beeswax	20

1882.

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The nauseous dose of Castor Oil may be avoided by using **The Emulsion of Castor Oil**; it is very pleasant, and is readily taken as a sugar plum by children. Large Bottle 25 cts.

—o—

There are many persons suffering untold torments with the disease known as the piles, believing that a cure is impossible. To All! Let us tell you that **Dr. Gales German Pile Remedy** will cure you,—every package warranted—only 50 cents.

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Protect your feet from dampness—10 cents will buy sufficient Water-Proof Dressing to soften and water-proof a half dozen pairs of shoes.

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Our Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Sundries, &c., are of the Best Quality, and will be sold at the Lowest Prices possible that a good quality can be offered for and we solicit a share of your patronage.

—o—

Our stock of Soaps, Perfumes, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, is large, and is offered at very low prices.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

LIST OF JURORS, FEB. TERM, 1882.

GRAND JURORS.

Bloom—John Culp, Glasco Cameron, Lloyd Fox, B F Hicks, I S Kuhn, Thomas Vannatta, Elias Gigger.
Catawissa—Jacob Klingeman.
Centralia—James Lyke.
Fishingcreek—Charles Ash
Greenwood—Isaac Black, Joseph Keller, David Manning.
Jackson—Samuel Knouse.
Locust—Kimber Lee.
Madison—James Moline, W B Mericle
Main—Henry Gilling, Nathan Miller
Mifflin—M M Hartzel, Adam Miller
Montour—Samuel Gigger
Mt. Pleasant—Peter Jacoby
Pine—Mahlon Moser

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK

Bloom—John C Jones, Baltzer Laycock, C S Fornwald, Hiram Palmer, C H Sterner
Beaver—M E Hess, John Hinterliter, Jno Longenberger, Levi Hartman, John Schell
Benton—Samuel Hess
Berwick—Howell Brobst, Paul Fortner, W J Knorr
A S Phillips, Solomon Housekneckt
Briar Creek—Emanuel Yost
Catawissa—Christian Claywell, E B Gule, Nathan Helwig, I H Seesholtz
Fishing Creek—H W Kline, John Sutton, J J Stiles
Edward Unangst, John J Karns
Franklin—Wm Rohrbach, C B Seesholtz
Greenwood—Barton Quick, J R Ryes
Hemlock—Charles Diefterick, Charles Shaffer
Locust—Isaac Dyer, Adam Johnson, Richard Watkins
Jackson—W B Robbins
Mal—Charles Fisher
Montour—Clinton Crawford, Henry Lazarus, W M Monroe
Orange—Charles Jones, Emanuel Snyder
Scott—C W Trump, J L Crawford, J H Creveling, Geo. W. Tronsean
Sugarloaf—H C Pess Ezra Stephens

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—Geo. W Bates, J L Dillon, Samuel H Jacoby
J B Keefer, Jacob Wanich Jr
Benton—Elias Evans
Berwick—Alem Brittain, G A Bucaingham, C E Ball
Catawissa—Luther W Eyer, Harvey Giger
Centre—Levi Fester, Chas. March, Hiram Whitmire
Centralia—John Horan
Conyngham—Andrew Roney
Fishing Creek—Elisha E Evans
Franklin—Andrew Lohrman
Greenwood—Geo W Cox, John Eyer, Wm B Mather
Humphrey Parker
Hemlock—James Girton, Wm Howell
Locust—Jno

Fresh Air in Stables for Horses.

A ready means of letting out the foul air from a stable is by a number of ventilators on the ridge of the roof; and one means of admitting fresh air below is by the windows when they are open, but when they are shut other means must be supplied. As doors and windows are usually situated in farm stables, the fresh air should not be allowed to enter them through the night. So they should not be left open, for fresh air coming directly from the doors or windows upon a horse must strike his body and limbs forcibly and do him more harm than good. The fresh air should come in on a level with the horse's nostrils, and an opening above his head seems the most suitable means for foul air to find its way out.

Dampness in stables arises either from ground damp or want of ventilation. Of this any man may judge from different circumstances, and generally speaking, the remedy need not be attended with any very serious expense; drainage and a rising floor will mostly have the effect in one case, and making proper vents for the heated vapor to escape near the roof, will also nearly always be sufficient in the other. Where a stable has this defect, it should be remedied at once, or the horses taken out of it: for if they are not, sickness will sooner or later cause double the expense of the remedy. The heated, unnatural and vitiated air of some stables would be sure to cause disaster to some of the inmates if they were called on for severe or long-continued labor, especially on a cold day; the effect of their debilitated constitution would soon tell that something was wrong, and perhaps inflammation of the lungs would quite satisfy the owner of the fact.

On the contrary, the stable where proper warmth is wanting and where currents of cold air are often permitted to enter, though perhaps not so comfortless as to cause suffering to the horse or to directly injure his health for certain purposes, would shortly show him as an animal, both in appearance and condition, totally unfit, internally and externally, for that fast work to which fast horses are put—externally from having the coat of a bear, and internally from its having been impossible in such a stable to carry him through that discipline necessary for such purposes. Such a stable, after a sweat, would be death, though the coarser-bred horse might live and have health in it.

Do Your own Repairing.

We think that almost every farmer will agree with us that every farm should have its own workshop, and every cultivator of the land understand how to use it. He may not do so when he first enters upon farming on coming of age; but after a year or two of what we should call apprenticeship, when he finds that to "know how to do things" is absolutely indispensable, he will rapidly learn to attend to most of his own repairing of the ordinary implements and machines upon his premises, instead of incurring delay, expense and uncertainty by depending upon professionals at a distance. Rather than to be without a workshop and the necessary tools, one should be erected expressly for the purpose, in a convenient spot and daily warmed in winter so as to be ready at all times for use, in which many odd jobs can be done also not immediately connected with the farm.

All ordinary wooden repairing ought to be done by the farmer and his hands during rainy days and in winter, when there is plenty of time on hand for that purpose. Every part of a wheelbarrow, except the wheel, ought to be made on the premises; new forks and handles of iron rakes, repairing even some portions of the farm machinery, building of garden and yard fences, repairing roofs, building of corn-cribs, hog-pens, wagon and cart shelvings, making of the frames of hot-beds, and all the many jobs constantly requiring to be done about a well-conducted place too numerous to mention. A person becomes very handy in the use of good tools after a short experience, and saves many a dollar without consuming any time necessary for the usual demands of the farm.

The Polled-Angus Boom.

The coming cattle for beef are of the polled-Angus breed. They are selling for higher prices here and abroad than cattle of any other breed, and the opinion is quite general that the animals that bring the highest prices are the best. At present it is difficult to determine whether the high prices paid for polled-Angus cattle is due to their superior merit or to the fact that they are fashionable in breeding circles. Men of large means, who breed cattle for pleasure, are fond of obtaining something that is rare and which cannot be procured by every person who keeps stock. That the polled-Angus cattle possess great merit as beef producers cannot be questioned by the admirers of the Herefords and shorthorns. They have taken too many prizes at the Smithfield fat stock show not to have a well deserved reputation. It is claimed for them, among other things, that they are very hardy, and consequently well adapted to the western plains, that their flesh is highly flavored, and that they furnish more meat according to their weight than animals of any other breed. If all these claims are well substantiated it is time to consider the advisability of changing our breed of beef cattle. Attaching paaticular merit to the circumstance of their having no horns appears to be mainly nonsense. The amount of food required to produce a pair of horns is trifling, and there is nothing to show that the material that enters into the composition of the horn would make fat or lean meat if an animal were hornless. It is claimed that more animals can be packed into a car if there are no horns to occupy space. This is true; and it is also true that quite enough are packed in cars at present.

Reading Farmers.

In ninety cases out of a hundred the successful farmer is the reading farmer. If one neglects to keep posted in agricultural matters he is bound to fail in most of his pursuits incident to the farm. This is a progressive age. The manner of conducting a farm in this generation is as different as can be from that of our fathers. It is only by reading agricultural papers and books that we can keep up with the times in which we live, and the farmer who does not improve these opportunities had best "lay down the shovel and hoe." When papers and books are banished from the threshold of the farmer, the probability is that the farm is running behind hand.

During the last fair held in Austin, it will be remembered, a horse fell in the race, killing both itself and jockey. The day after the accident Gilhooly, talking to a stranger from Dallas, happened to speak of the accident. The other party turned his head aside and brushed away a tear. "It was a very sad affair," said Gilhooly, thinking the unfortunate jockey was a friend of the emotional stranger. "Sad!" sobbed the stranger, "well, I should smile. I had ten dollars bet on the horse."—*Texas Siftings.*

The Story of a Hundred Dollar Bill.

A distinguished statesman forty years ago was on a visit to Baltimore, and he gave to a colored girl while here what he supposed to be at the time a one dollar bill. The next morning the girl went to a grocery store, and after making a few trifling purchases, gave the bill in payment, under the supposition that it was a dollar. The proprietor of the store, a highly esteemed citizen of Baltimore, noticed with great surprise that it was for a hundred dollars, and he supposed at once that the woman had stolen it. Ascertaining the delusion she was under, he informed her of the true character of the note, and told her he would detain it until the owner was found. The girl told how she had received it, persisted that it had not been stolen, and assented to the gentleman retaining it until the owner was found. He advertised the bill, and the statesman, in answer, called to say that the girl's story was true, and that as her honesty had been suspected she could keep the bill. He then departed to the scene of his daily triumphs, and in the acquisition of a great fame perhaps forgot the incident. The grocery merchant retained the note, in expectation of the girl returning, but she never called for it, it is supposed being frightened and fearing being charged with its theft. He deposited it at interest. Years rolled on and she married, bore children and died, and a few years ago a son applied to the merchant for the note and the interest, which amounted to a large sum of money. This amount the custodians of the fund paid into one of our city courts, in order that the court should decide whether or not the claimant was entitled to it. The court sustained the claim, and the money was paid to the heir, and thus ends the true story of a hundred dollar bill.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

A Well Selected Jury.

Down in an extremely rural district of Arkansas an old man was arrested for stealing a hog. The proof was positive, and the Court was surprised when the plea of not guilty was introduced. The lawyer for the defence a man well known for his trickery rather than his ability, seemed particularly desirous of selecting a jury that would not show partiality in its decision. The prosecuting attorney, a young and inexperienced man, agreed to every juryman selected by the defence, and the Judge, although he might have thought the defence stepped over the bounds of judicial courtesy, said nothing. The arguments were concluded, leaving in the minds of the people no doubt as to the verdict, for one of the witnesses, a man whose word no one could dispute, swore that he saw the defendant when he stole the animal. The Jury retired, and, after a few moments, returned a verdict of not guilty, in exact opposition to the charge of the Court.

When the court adjourned, the Judge approached the lawyer for the defence and remarked:—

"Look here, my friend, I never heard of such a verdict. I cannot, as an impartial disseminator of justice, allow so flagrant an outrage to be perpetrated on this community. That man is as guilty as Judas, but if you tell me the secret of the acquittal, I'll allow the verdict to pass."

"You see, Judge, some of the jurymen were rather young and some rather older."

"Yes, but what does that signify?"

"It signifies that I ran in the old man's twelve sons on the jury."

He was a fresh young Congressman from a rural district, and when he got to Washington he found every other member had a private secretary, so he hired one. But, though fresh, he was energetic and a man of vigorous ideas. One day he said to his secretary: "Mr. Skeels, to-morrow I shall speak on the tariff question." "To-morrow," said the secretary, "that's rather short time, but I guess I can do it. Which side are you on?" "The free trade side, sir." The secretary left the room, and the Congressman was rather puzzled to comprehend his remark. Next morning, bright and early, his secretary appeared and handed him a paper. "What is this?" asked the member. "Your speech!" "My speech!" "Yes; I've written out what you've got to say on the tariff issue." "You miserable wretch!" cried the enraged member, "do you assume to dictate what I shall say?" He drove the amazed secretary into the street, and would hear no explanation. Indignant, he went down to the capitol and told a friend, an old member, the story. The friend was shocked at the fellow's impudence, but they looked over the speech and it read very well. "You did just right to discharge the conceited rascal!" said the old member, and, the next day, the young member, was amazed to learn that the discharged secretary had been employed by his old friend.—*Boston Post.*

"What's that fellow doing?" asked a lady, pointing to a man in one of Hogarth's pictures, whose head, feet and hands appeared to protrude from and be firmly clasped in a wooden embrace. "He's only dabbling in stocks, madam," was the reply.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

Diary Free for 1882, with improved interest table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three-Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 38 N. Delaware Ave., Phila. d Jan. 5-4w

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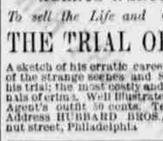
THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

A sketch of his erratic career and FULL HISTORY of the strange scenes and Startling Disclosures of his trial; the most costly and remarkable in the annals of crime. Well Illustrated. Will sell immensely. Agent's outfit 50 cents. Terms to agents liberal. Address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia d. Jan 5-4w

LUCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT for the winter in farming districts. Very large returns for comparatively little labor. For full particulars address in Rochester ORANGE JUDD CO. 751 Broadway, N.Y.



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1882.

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April 8, '80-1y

THE SUN,

NEW YORK, 1882.

The Sun for 1882 will make its fifteenth annual revolution under the present management, shining, as always, for all, big and little, mean and gracious, contented and unhappy, Republican and Democratic, depraved and virtuous, intelligent and obtuse. The Sun's light is for mankind and womankind of every sort; but its genial warmth is for the good, while it pours hot discomfort on the blistering backs of the persistently wicked.

The Sun of 1882 was a newspaper of a new kind. It discarded many of the forms, and a multitude of the superfluous words and phrases of ancient journalism. It undertook to report in a fresh, succinct, unconventional way all the news of the world, omitting no event of human interest, and commenting upon affairs with the fearlessness of absolute independence. The success of this experiment was the success of The Sun. It effected a permanent change in the style of American newspapers. Every important journal established in this country in the dozen years past has been modelled after The Sun. Every important journal already existing has been modified and bettered by the force of The Sun's example.

The Sun of 1882 will be the same outspoken, truth-telling, and fair-resting newspaper.

By a liberal use of the means which an abundant prosperity affords, we shall make it better than ever before.

We shall print all the news, putting it into readable shape, and measuring its importance, not by the traditional yardstick, but by its real interest to the people. Distance from Printing House Square is not the first consideration with The Sun. Whenever anything happens worth reporting we get the particulars, whether it happens in Brooklyn or in Bokhara.

In politics we have decided opinions; and are accustomed to express them in language that can be understood. We say what we think about men and events. That habit is the only secret of The Sun's political course.

The Weekly Sun gathers into eight pages the best matter of the seven daily issues. An agricultural department of unequaled merit, full of market reports, and a liberal proportion of literary, scientific, and domestic intelligence completes The Weekly Sun, and make it the best newspaper for the farmer's household that was ever printed.

Who does not know and read and like The Sunday Sun, each number of which is a Golconda of interesting literature, with the best poetry of the day, prose every line worth reading, news, humor—matter enough to fill a good-sized book, and sufficiently more varied and entertaining than any book, big or little?

If our idea of what a newspaper should be pleases you, send for The Sun.

Our terms are as follows:

For the daily Sun, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns the price is 65 cents per month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of The Sun is also furnished separately at $1.30 a year postage paid.

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Address I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of The Sun, New York City.

jan. 5-6w

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At the 'COLUMBIAN OFFICE.'

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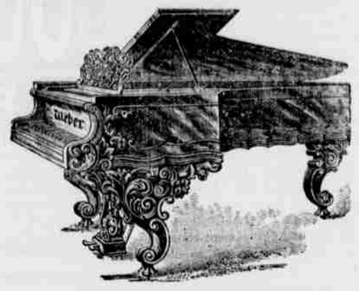

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Easy Terms. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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June 10, '81-1y

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SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

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Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

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The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

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Octo. 1, '81.—

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SHIRTS, PEARL WHITE, BICYCLE SHIRTS, LATEST OUT.

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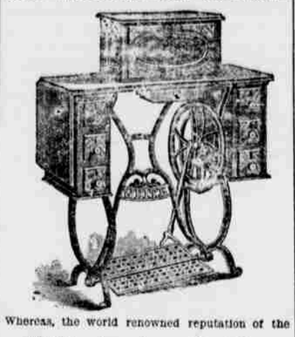

Whereas, the world renowned reputation of the

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induces many unscrupulous competitors to resort to all kinds of mean tricks to injure its reputation, we beg to caution all intending purchasers not to buy a

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WE WARRANT THE NATURAL WEAR AND TEAR OF THE

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PLATE NUMBER 103339 FOR FAMILY PURPOSES, AND HEREBY AGREE TO KEEP THE SAME IN REPAIR FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS FROM THIS DATE, FREE OF CHARGE.

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$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY Augusta, Maine. r Jan. 13 4w.

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In the manufacture of Organs is resulting in the production and sale of cheap goods, made from inferior materials. I refer particularly to bogus Organs that are continually springing into existence, without any merit whatever, except to be offered cheap, and then when purchased found to be dear at any price. Will you not then, reader,

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consider it your only safeguard to select an instrument bearing the names of first class, wholly responsible makers. A good assortment of styles of the celebrated Estey Organs can now be seen at the new rooms of the **Only Authorized Agent for the Estey Organs in Columbia County.** A guarantee for five years from the manufacturers accompanies every Estey Organ.

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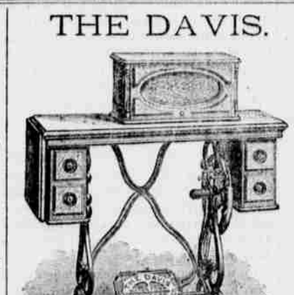
June 25, '80-tf

THE DAVIS.



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NEW DAVIS VERTICAL FEED

Will do without basting.

It will make wide hem on sheets, &c., hem all manner of bias woolen goods, as soft merino, crape, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. It makes a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It will turn a hem and put in piping at same time.

It will turn a hem, sew braid on the right side and stitch on trimming at one operation.

It will do felling bias or straight, either on cotton or woolen goods.

It will fell across seams on any goods.

I will bind a Dress or Skirt and sew on facing, either with or without showing stitches; bind Dress Goods with the same material, either scallops, points, squares or straight. The only machine that will bind Hats, Cloaks, or other articles with bias, satin or silk, from ¼ to 3 inches in width, without basting.

It will gather with or without sewing on.

It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.

It will make a ruffle and stitch a pillow slip on to the facing at the same time.

It will shirr any kind of goods.

It will make plaited trimming either with or without sewing it on.

It will make plaited trimming either scalloped or straight, and sew a piping on at the same time. It will make knife plaiting.

J. SALTZER, Gen'l Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

oct. 1, '80-tf.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.

J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best **Family Knitting Machine** ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with **HEEL** and **TOE complete,** in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the **Twombly Knitting Machine Co.,** 609 Washington St., Boston, Mass. may 6, '81-1y ald

LEGAL BLANKS,

ALWAYS ON HAND

AT THIS OFFICE.

To Nervous Sufferers—The Great European Remedy.

DR. J. B. SIMPSON'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine is a positive cure for overwork of body or brain or excess of any kind, such as weakness and all diseases resulting from Nervous Debility, Irritability, Mental Anxiety, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits and functional derangements of the nervous system generally. Pains in the Back or Side, Loss of Memory, Premature old age and diseases that lead to consumption, Insanity & an early grave or both. No matter how shattered the system may be from excesses of any kind, a short course of this medicine will restore the lost functions and procure health and happiness where before was despondency and gloom. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particular.

Price, Specific $1.00 per package, or six packages for $5.00. Will be sent by mail on receipt of money. Address all orders, J. B. SIMPSON'S MEDICINE CO. Nos. 104 and 106 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

feb. 11, '81-1f

BUSINESS CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

LETTER HEADS,

BILL HEADS,

POSTERS, &c. &c

Neatly printed at the "Columbian Office."

WAINRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA,

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,

RICE, SPICES, RICARB SODA, &c., &c.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

Benson's

—AWARDED—

Capcine

&

Porous

—MEDALS.—

Plaster.

The Best Known Remedy for

Backache or Lame Back.
Rheumatism or Lame Joints.
Cramps or Sprains.
Neuralgia or Kidney Diseases.
Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains
Female Weakness.

Are Superior to all other Plasters.
Are Superior to Pads.
Are Superior to Liniments.
Are Superior to Ointments or Salves.
Are superior to Electricity or galvanism
They Act Immediately.
They Strengthen.
They Soothe.
They Relieve Pain at Once.
They Positively Cure.

CAUTION Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name, but see that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

D704, '81-1y d

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Etna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,018,224
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,717
Phoenix, of London	5,366,372
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,976
Hartford of Hartford	5,272,000
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,583

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-tf.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, Dec. 19, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Sunbury	6 30 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 40 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 05 a m
" "	Kane	2 50 p m
" arrive at	Erie	7 45 p m
Niagara Express leaves	Philadelphia	8 00 a m
" "	Harrisburg	12 15 p m
" "	Sunbury	1 50 p m
" "	Williamsport	3 25 p m
" "	Lock Haven	4 20 p m
" "	Renovo	5 45 p m
" "	Kane	10 15 p m
Fast Line leaves	Philadelphia	11 20 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 05 p m
" "	Sunbury	5 15 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 p m
" arrive at	Lock Haven	8 10 p m

EASTWARD.

Lock Haven Express leaves	Lock Haven	7 50 a m
" "	Williamsport	9 05 a m
" "	Sunbury	10 20 a m
" arrive at	Harrisburg	12 55 p m
" "	Philadelphia	5 15p m
Fast Line leaves	Canandaigua	7 05 p m
" "	Watkins	8 40 p m
" "	Elmira	9 30 p m
" "	Williamsport	12 15 a m
" "	Sunbury	1 32 a m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	3 15 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
Day Express leaves	Kane	6 00 a m
" "	Renovo	10 05 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 15 p m
" arrive at	Harrisburg	3 50 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 05 p m
Erie Mail leaves	Erie	11 35 a m
" "	Kane	4 10 p m
" "	Renovo	9 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	10 10 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 20 p m
" "	Sunbury	1 05 a m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	3 00 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 00 a m

Erie Mail west and Lock Haven Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton,

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with P. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with R. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

ROBERT NEILSON, General Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after February 19th, 1881, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Northern Express	6.30 a. m., arrive Elmira	12.20 p m
	Arrive at Canandaigua	3.2? p. m.
	" Rochester	4.40 "
	" Niagara	8.45 "
Niagara Express	1.50 p. m. arrive Elmira	6.05 p m
	arrive Canandaigua	8.3? "
	" Rochester	9.45 "
	" Niagara	12.50 a m
Fast line	5.15 p m arrive Elmira	10 20 p m
"	Watkins	11.10 p m

SOUTHWARD.

Southern Express	1.32 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	3.15 a m
	arrive Philadelphia	7.00 "
	" New York	9.35 "
	" Baltimore	7. 0 "
	" Washington	8.22 a m
Lock Haven Ex	10.50 a m arrive Harrisburg	12.5? p m
	arrive Philadelphia	5 40 p m
	" New York	8.45 "
	" Baltimore	5.2? "
	" Washington	6.47 "
Day Express	1.50 p m arrive Harrisburg	3.28 p m
	" Philadelphia	7.05 "
	" New York	10.00 "
	" Baltimore	7.00 "
	" Washington	8.17 "
Erie Mail	1.05 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	3.00 a. m.
	" Philadelphia	7.00 "
	" New York	9.35 "
	" Baltimore	7.00 "
	" Washington	8.